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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

GRANT.

How Honored.

HEARTY WELCOME.

Formal Reception.

GENERAL ENTHUSIASM

The People Speak.

A JOYFUL CITY.

It has been reserved even up to this late day for Pittsburgh to be honored with the presence, on a visit, of the distinguished hero and statesman who now presides over the nation. The public pulse beat faster in this loyal community of old Allegheny when President Grant flashed across the wires the news that he would be with us yesterday, for our citizens were anxious to pay respectful and manly homage to the savior of his country in its hour of trial and peril, and its faithful Chief Executive since elevated to the high place by a grateful people. It was no false feeling of love and respect that caused our citizens, without regard to political lines and differences, to meet in council together to devise in what manner best to receive the nation's hero, and to make him feel that his golden war record has not been forgotten. Viewing his political principles however they may, the people of the United States must acknowledge the debt of gratitude contracted when, through his signal ability as a leader of great and powerful armies, treason was mastered, armed rebellion crushed and the Government vindicated and sustained. Hence, it was with pleasure that we noted that the ovation of yesterday paid to the President, was participated in by persons of all shades of political opinions, and was such a tribute of respect due from a just and generous people to a tried and worthy public officer. The occasion was one that will long be remembered, and will form a pleasing page in our local history.

THE RECEPTION.

Early in the morning there assembled at the Lincoln Club Headquarters the members appointed as a Committee of Reception to extend hearty welcome to the President on behalf of the people of Allegheny county ere he crossed the State line. The gentlemen were uniformly in full dress, silk hats, black coats and pants and white vests and wore neat silk badges bearing a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and the name of the club. In procession they presented a magnificent appearance. The delegation was composed of the following gentlemen: H. W. Oliver, Jr., T. W. Davis, Evan Jones, Wolf Adolphus, Capt. John U. Gill, B. F. Kennedy, Thos. H. Hunter, John Fleming, E. M. Jenkins, H. J. Moore, Chas. Meyran, W. H. Kennedy, W. J. Diehl, S. P. Fulton, John Torrence, H. B. Hays, Geo. T. Oliver, T. H. Phelps, Hon. A. P. Callow, Wm. Paul Jr., John Paul, Dr. Addison Arthurs, W. K. McClintock, Col. T. M. Bayne, R. C. McCormick, R. C. Elliott, Jno. Gipner, Thos. S. Bigelow, J. A. McDevitt, Chas. P. Duff, Thos. Sutton, J. D. Fleming, W. F. Robb, L. E. Johns, N. A. Dilworth, Jno. E. Ridall, H. McNeill, Chris. L. Magee, Hon. John A. Myler, Alf. Slack, William Coates, D. L. Crawford, Martin Shafer, J. K. Shaw, W. M. Porter, James Brown, F. P. Case, C. A. Kehew, James Smith, Capt. W. M. Dalgleish, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, J. F. Hunter, W. W. Smith, Geo. Linderman, Will. G. Dravo, Chas Davis, James Park Jr., Nate Miller, E. M. O'Neill, Percival Smith, W. C. Smythe, T. P. Houston. The delegation was accompanied by the very excellent Iron City Brass Band under the leadership of Prof. Julius Moore.

THE DEPARTURE.

Between six and seven o'clock the Committee of Reception formed into line at headquarters, and proceeded to march to the Union Depot. Although the hour was quite early still there were many assembled at the depot to see them off. Two special cars, kindly and gratuitously provided by the authorities of the Pan Handle road for the exclusive use of the Club were in readiness at the depot in charge of Conductor John A. Campbell, with Thos. Gibbons and William Taylor as baggage masters, all clever and careful officers. Connected with the down trip there was nothing especially worthy of notice, save that all thoroughly engaged themselves in mirth-making and pleasant conversation.

AT STEUBENVILLE.

As the train reached Steubenville it made immediate connection with the express train on which is a number of Pullman cars for the President and his family. A very large number of people were assembled at the depot all peering anxiously to obtain a sight of the distinguished traveler. Zeller's brass band discovered a lively air as the Lincoln club alighted and proceeded in order to the car on the platform of which Grant was standing, in response to the cheers of the people.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne then proceeded in a neat and eloquent manner to offer the President in the name of the people of Allegheny county a hearty welcome. He alluded to the illustrious deeds of Grant, and assured him that it was as much in remembrance of his services as the fact that he enjoys the highest position in the land that the people were anxious to extend towards him the heartiest of hearty welcomes.

The President thanked the speaker and the Committee, and said he was glad to pay the great county of Allegheny a visit, and to receive the hearty welcome extended.

Two time three cheers were then given for Grant, and the Union in an enthusiastic manner.

HOMEWARD.

The special cars were then attached to the express train and Steubenville was soon left behind. No notification having been given to the people at the several stations along the route, that the President would be on that particular train, there were but few assembled to see him. At Burgettstown, however, quite a number were gathered who were very enthusiastic when the President appeared on the platform to receieve their greetings.

PERSONAL INTRODUCTIONS.

President Oliver, of Common Councils, who had charge of the committee, at this point conducted Grant through the train and personally introduced each of the committee to him. He appeared to undergo the ordeal remarkably well and seemed glad to make so many new acquaintances. We are sure he will never forget one of the names for they were the beginning of only some two or three thousand yet to be learned during his brief stay in the city.

James Park Jr., Esq., on behalf of the Manufacturers of the city prevailed on the President to prolong his stay and devote Thursday evening to the inspection of our mills and workshops.

NEARING THE CITY.

As the train neared the city large numbers of men, women and children lined the road, who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the President. At Temperanceville and Monongahela borough great crowds were gathered and much enthusiasm prevailed. From these signs of a general turn-out, the Reception Committee felt assured that Pittsburgh would be alive with excitement.

AT THE UNION DEPOT.

The train bearing the distinguished party arrived at the Union Depot at one o'clock P. M., and here occurred one of the grandest ovations that has ever been witnessed in this city. As early as eleven o'clock the people began to assemble, there rapidly, and by twelve, the hour at which the train was expected, an immense multitude had congregated on the grounds between the depot and the grain elevator, completely filling all that large space, and extending along Liberty street several squares. A dense mass of, humanity also filled the depot, waiting anxiously for the arrival of the expected train. It was one o'clock before the news came that the train was nearing the city, and upon this announcement the hitherto quiet crowd became as excited, surging mass. A score or more of policemen had been stationed in the depot with orders to preserve an open space or road way, for the passage of the President and the Reception Committee from the car to the carriages at the front of the building. But notwithstanding this fact, and that the police force exerted themselves to the utmost of their power, the moment the party left the cars the passage way was completely closed by the people in their wild rush to see the honored head of the nation.

Handsome decorations, consisting of numerous flags, graced the building, and the houses in the vicinity were also bedecked in a similar manner. The arrangements, in fact, at and about the Union Depot, were well conceived and as faithfully carried out as it was possible on the part of the committees who had charge of that part of the reception.

THE ARRIVAL.

A few minutes after one o'clock a salute was fired by a section of Hampton's Battery, which occupied a position on Cliff street, above the depot. This was understood to be the signal that the train was near at hand. A minute later it came into the depot, and then it was that the scene of wild enthusiasm ensued. Thousands of hats went up from as many heads, and thousands of voices rent the air with deafening cheers.

The Citizens' Reception Committee, in charge of General Negley and Mayor Brush, were drawn up on the platform in two files, each facing inward, in open order. The President having left his car, appeared upon the platform, walked arm in arm with Judge McCandless through the narrow way which had been preserved by the police, and followed by the Reception Committees, proceeded to the carriage which was in waiting in front of the building. The family of the President, in order to avoid the great pressure, were escorted along the platform on the south side of the building, and were soon safely seated in the second carriage. The signal for moving having been announced, the procession took up its line of march in the following order:

THE PROCESSION.

The military escort, as follows:

Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Negley commanding.

The regiment was composed of the following companies:

Company C—Captain Ahl.
" K—Captain Barr.
" D—Captain Hope.
" G—Captain Lang.
" B—Lieutenant Dawson.
" I—Captain Fox.

Gross Zouaves—Captain M'Gowan.
Co. B. Irish Infantry—Captain McCloskey.
Avery Guards (colored)—Captain Martin.
Great Western Band.
—Duquesne Grays—Major Campbell, with the following companies in line:

1st Company—Captain Cowley.
2d " Captain Fullwood.
3d " Captain Hager.
4th " Captain Moore.

Detachment of Police, under command of Lieutenant David Campbell.

Carriage containing President Grant, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Gen. J. S. Negley and Master Grant.

Carriage containing Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Babcock and Wm. Smith.

Carriage containing the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the Presidents of Pittsburgh Councils.

Eleven carriages containing members of the Lincoln Club.

Twenty-one carriages containing citizens.

Iron City Band.

The Fire Department in the following order:

Fire Commissioners in carriages.

The Chief Engineer.

The entire Department and apparatus, consisting of steamers, hose carriages and trucks.

The Assistant Engineer.

The procession moved over the following route:

Along Liberty street to Tenth, Tenth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, Sixth to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to the Monongahela House.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

All along the route the buildings were liberally and beautifully decorated, and during the passage of the procession the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Smithfield street was so completely blockaded with vehicles, and men, women and children, that it was with great difficulty that the procession made its way along that thoroughfare. When the head of the military had reached Second avenue, the troops were halted and formed in order, in which position they remained with presented arms until the carriages containing the Presidential party had passed. The military were then marched to their respective armories and dismissed.

AT THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.

Great as was the crowd at the depot, it did not exceed that at the Monongahela House upon the arrival there of the procession, and it was some minutes ere the party deemed it safe to leave their carriages. Order having in some measure been restored, however, the President and party alighted and were escorted into the house through the Smithfield street entrance, and soon appeared upon the balcony on the Smithfield street side.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The appearance of President Grant on the balcony was followed by loud and prolonged cheering by the multitude in the streets. When these enthusiastic demonstrations had somewhat subsided Judge McCandless came forward, and, turning to the President said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I have been requested by citizens of all parties to bid you a hearty welcome to this city. I have been directed to tender to you the hospitalities of the people, and of the corporate authorities of the city of the city of Allegheny, and of the surrounding communities. This generous outpouring of the people indicates their gratitude to you for your distinguished public services. As the leader of the armies of the United States, in the hour of our country's extremity, you justified the expectations of friend and foe, and re-established the government of the people, and for the people, and in return for this you have been elevated to the head of the nation, to administer its domestic and foreign affairs in the spirit of the Fathers of the Constitution.

The same brave heart which accompanied you upon the field of battle, will prompt you to maintain intact the Constitution of the United States; for the glory of the civilian is equal to the glory of the soldier, when he struggles for the honor and preservation of his country. The Constitution is the heritage of every American citizen. It is our pride and boast. It is our safety in peace and protection in war. It is the bright light which distinguishes us from all other nations, and when carefully guarded by its executive officer, will shine more and more until the perfect day.

We congratulate you upon your safe arrival in this busy hive of enterprise and industry We invite you to our mills and furnaces, to our workshops and homes. Here you will witness the operation of the complicated and powerful machinery, which converts the baser metals into aids for the pursuits of the husbandman, and into the terrible engines of war. Here the mechanic arts are illustrated, and their value appreciated, and here you will be able to realize how largely they contribute to the productive wealth of the country. Personal observation will impress upon you the interest of our factories to the whole nation, and enable you to communicate intelligently with Congress upon this great branch of public industry.

Congratulating you upon your safe arrival in the name of the people you have so ably served, I invite you to every public and private hospitality.

At the conclusion of the address of Judge McCandless the crowd again rent the air with cheers. When the cheering had ceased President Grant responded to the address substantially as follows:

PRESIDENT GRANT'S RESPONSE.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS.—SIR: Through you allow me to return my hearty thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the surrounding districts for the very hearty welcome I have received. The reception is much more welcome from the fact that it is the welcome of the whole people, without respect to political divisions. I hope the day is not far distant when our citizens will look up to the Executive as the President of the whole country, and not as the representative of any party or section. I know that my stay in this city shall be enjoyable, and I shall take the opportunity of visiting your workshops, which I recognize as a source of wealth not only to the artizan and the city, but to the whole nation. I hope we shall soon see the day when the consumptions of the country will be more largely the productions of our own people.

The President's speech was followed by three loud cheers and loud calls for speeches from other gentlemen who were on the balcony. Meanwhile the President was escorted to the private rooms which had been set apart for himself and party. The crowd here became clamorous for speeches, but upon being informed of the public reception which would be held in the evening, and finding the President had retired, they slowly dispersed.

THE LEVEE.

After the procession, the President and party were left alone to enjoy a few hours of rest and quiet in their rooms at the Monongahela House. We are quite certain they needed it after the long and tedious ride and the excitement attending the reception. In the evening, the levee was held and largely attended in the parlors of the hotel, which were beautifully decorated and festooned by Capt. J. H. Elliott, the popular decorator. Fully two thousand persons must have been presented to the President, among whom were the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court, T. W. Davis, Esq., Dr. Arthurs, and Gen. James S. Negley were masters of ceremonies on the occasion. Both the President and his family were plainly though tastefully attired. At about nine o'clock the parlor doors were closed, although hundreds of visitors were pressing to gain audience.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day, as we are informed by James Park, Jr., Esq., the President will be the guest of the manufacturers of the city, and will be escorted to the various mills, factories and workshops about the city. Carriages will be in waiting at the Monongahela House at nine o'clock. The rolling mills and glass factories on the South Side, up the Monongahela, will be first visited, after which several establishments on this side of the river will be inspected. At three o'clock in the afternoon the party will return to the Monongahela House for dinner, after which the President and family will receive the hospitalities of the people of Allegheny, and in carriages will visit the parks. At City Hall in that city, a reception speech will be delivered by Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor.

The President has not definitely determined when he will leave, by the B. P. & W. R. R., for Washington, but it is probable that he will leave to-night.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Houses and Crops Burned.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

MILWAUKEE, October 4.—Special correspondence to the *Daily News* to-day from Green Bay says the fires which have been raging in the woods between there and Lake Michigan, have extended across Fox River, and cover a strip of thirty miles wide in Shawano and Oconto counties, and the big lumbering towns of Mornutta and Reshley, which are threatened with destruction. The fires are now raging over three thousand square miles of territory. One hundred families are burned out of house and home, and refugees are in Green Bay and other towns, and at least one hundred other families are in an equally bad condition. Houses, barns, farm buildings, bridges, fences, absolutely everything, has been swept away. Thousands of square miles of valuable pine forests are destroyed. Bears and other wild beasts have been driven in dismay from the woods, and are fleeing in every direction across the fields. The entire population is fighting fires, without success, and many have fallen down suffocated by the heat and smoke, and carried by comrades to places of safety. All supplies of food for men and beasts, throughout at least fifty town ships, have been destroyed, and starvation, during the coming winter, stares them in the face.

GREEN BAY, Wis., October 4.—The fires which are now prevailing in the six or seven northern counties of Wisconsin have never had a parallel since the settlement of the country. The drought, which has prevailed since early in August, has dried up the springs and streams and vegetation, and has parched the ground to such a depth below the surface that the soil itself acts as a conductor, and living trees are falling from the action of the fire, which undermines. All outstanding property is swept away, there being so little water in an available situation to stop the fires. Barns and their contents, hay stacks, logs, wood and other property, together with hundreds of miles of fences, are burned, as no resistance can be offered to the approaching fires. There is yet no authentic account of the loss of life, although a family in Kuonel county, and some Indians in Shawnee county, are reported burned. The hardest fights against the flames are made at many saw mills, which are located in the pine forests in this region, but many of them have been burned. All the available force which could be obtained from the adjacent places has been called to the assistance of the threatened mills and settlement. In some cases the work has been so long and harrassing, and the men so tired with the smoke and fatigue, that in a great many places the contest has been given up. In places where there was no water, the only available plan has been to dig trenches around the property. But the east wind carries large flames of burning bark through the air and renders such means useless.

The *Advocate* of to-day, in accounts of the fire in the counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, Outagimee, Manitowoc and Shawnee, estimates that an area of one hundred and fifty square miles are being burned over. Three sawmills are definitely known to be burned. Others are said to be burned out, but the reports need confirmation. In Kewaunee county fifty-eight dwelling houses, barns and barns have been burned, and the inhabitants are fleeing to the lake shore for safety. At Horne's Pier, a store with goods, six dwellings and shops, with barns and other buildings, were burned, and it is said that all the inhabitants saved themselves by fleeing to the pier and taking up the planks communicating with the shore. Two Rivers, Two Creeks, Ahaupee and Kewanee, and other villages, have been more or less damaged. In Dover county, in the north, great quantities of cord wood, railroad ties, telegraph poles and other property, got out for shipment, have been burned, in addition to the houses, barnes and &c. On the west side of Green bay and Fox river the flames extend from Memonee to Oakosh, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles in length, and thirty miles in breadth. This region is one of alternate pine and hard wood timber, and thickly settled with milling and farming settlers. Hay stacks, fences, and bridges on the roads are mostly gone. In some cases large lots of pine logs in drifts in streams were burned. Very little travel is practicable, and it is with difficulty that definite particulars can be obtained. Along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad the fire extended close up to the track on either side for many miles, between Depere and Appleton, threatening the bridges and culverts, burning fences and cord wood, and requiring the closest vigilance in operating the road. Along the extension of the same road a new building, a considerable amount of ties, and all its contents have been burned. Deer and bears come out on the railroad and wagon road, and could be shot. Nobody has time to devote to shooting them. Three thousand trees, and hundreds of cords of wood belonging to the road were burned, besides much property of greater value belonging to farmers. All the bridges on the line of the Monitomore road to twenty miles east of Green Bay are consumed. Alder's circus passed over them only by a few hours previous, on its way to Monitomore. The fire extends to the city limits of Green Bay on the east, and running over the adjacent marshes. The city is not regarded in danger, though cinders and ashes are falling in the streets. The smoke is so dense to-day that a building two blocks distant is not noticeable. On the west the fire has approached the village limits of Fort Howard, immediately opposite on the river, and a large force of men is engaged in staying its progress.

What will be the result to the standing pire and other timber, in these counties, cannot yet be ascertained. No access to the forests is practicable, and nothing can be estimated, except from the effects of the fire. The atmosphere is hazy, with some appearance of rain. It will take a heavy and drenching rain to saturate the ground and stop the progress of the fires.

ST. PAUL, October 4.—An immense conflagration has been raging on the prairies and in the Big Woods since Friday last. It commenced near Breckenridge, on the Red river, traveling eastward and southward, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. The long drought having dried up everything, the fire spread rapidly. It has now reached southward as far as McLeod, and south as far as Litchfield, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, a distance of about ninety miles from St. Paul. Great damage has been done to the harvest crop, dwellings, &c., and it is feared that some lives are lost. The air here has been filled with dense smoke for several days.

PHILADELPHIA.

Warrants Issued.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Warrants were issued this morning for the arrest of several parties connected in the assaults committed upon the election canvassers at a meeting on Monday evening and carrying off the poll books. Several police officers were implicated in the outrage. In one instance a police officer forced a canvasser to give up his books, pointing a revolver at his head.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Explosion in Wales

"HOME RULE" IN IRELAND.

The Mexican Election.

PRISON REFORM.

ENGLAND.

EXPLOSION IN WALES.

LONDON, October 4.—An explosion of fire damp occurred at six o'clock this morning in one of the mines at Aberdare, Galmorgan county, Wales. Five persons were killed. On account of the early hour, the regular mining force were not yet at work, which alone prevented a frightful sacrifice.

THE NINE HOUR LEAGUE.

LONDON, October 4.—The shipwrights of Clyde, who have joined the Nine Hour League, have been locked out by their employers.

PRISON REFORM.

Dr. Wines, who was appointed by the last National Convention of Prison Reformers in the United States as its delegate to Europe to make arrangements for holding an international congress on prison reform in London in 1872, has arrived at Berne, to invite the Swiss Government to send delegates to the proposed Congress. Dr. Wines bears a letter from President Grant commending the objects of his mission.

REPORT DENIED.

The report that a marriage was projected between Prince Arthur and Princess Thyra of Denmark, is denounced entire.

MEXICO.

JUAREZ ELECTED.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 30, *via* Havana, October 4.—The elections are completed, and Juarez has a majority of eighteen in Congress. His election, therefore, is certain, and Congress has nothing more to do but go through the form of a choice between the rival candidates. It is believed that there will be no important revolutionary movements following this result. Confidence, in fact, is being restored in nearly all parts of the republic. There is, however, some commotion in Oaxaca, in consequence of a report that the partisans of Diaz, the rival of Juarez in the contest for the Presidency, are making military preparations with a view of compelling the secession of the States of Oaxaca, Chiapa and Tabasco from the Mexican Union. The plan of the Diazists is said to be to combine with the malcontents in Guatemala, revolutionize that republic and form an independent government by its union with the Southern States of Mexico.

CONGRESS ORGANIZED.

Congres has organized by the election of Gabriel Mancera as President, and Francesco Lerdo Tejada as Vice President.

GERMANY.

RELIGIOUS.

DARMSTADT, October 4.—A meeting of Protestants, representing Germany, is now being held in this city, for the consideration of the Protestant religion in Germany. A declaration has been adopted setting forth: First—That it is the interest of Germany to oppose Papal infallibility. Second—That dogma is inimical to the sovereignty of the State, and the liberties of the people and destructive to that freedom of conscience which is the basis of religion. Third—That the establishment of the order of Jesus must be prohibited.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, October 4.—The Reichstag will assemble in the middle of the present month. One of its most important duties will be to vote for the first time the army budget for the whole German Empire.

FRANCE.

THE CUSTOMS TREATY.

VERSAILLES, October 4.—It is reported that the Government has sent Ponyer Quertier to Berlin to secure a final ratification of the customs treaty.

TO BE REPAIRED.

The municipality of Paris has voted two millions of francs to repair the monuments and public buildings damaged during the siege and reign of the Commune.

AUSTRALIA.

WRECKED MARINERS.

LONDON, October 4.—Advices from Australia report the safe arrival in that colony of the shipwrecked crew of the Megæra.

IRELAND.

HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, October 4.—A club is being organized in this city to consist of the advocates of the "Home Rule" policy.

UTAH.

Brigham Young.

SALT LAKE, October 4.—At an interview with Brigham Young to-day, he appeared somewhat improved and more disposed to converse on the situation. He laughed upon hearing of the sensational reports sent east, and averred that there was no quieter or more orderly place on the continent. Can there be found, he said, a people who will submit to as much insult and injustice from those sent to rule over them as the Mormons? He had not the least feeling of uneasiness or doubt since the proceedings against him and his people had begun. He was pained to hear that President Grant had authorized this crusade. It was, however, simply the power of the Methodist Church, which, having signally failed in its missionary enterprises to the saints, now proposes to destroy them with Methodist Governors, Judges and packed juries of the Methodist persuasion, but who, by the blessing of God, had totally failed in inducing a single member of Zion's flock to abjure the faith. It was proposed, he said, to prosecute him, first, for lascivious cohabitation under the Utah statute, try him for bigamy or polygamy, and finally hold him for various murders committed by Bill Hickman and other outlaws, who were called Danites, or Destroying Angels. They were thoughtful to begin simply with him; but, said he, I am content to abide by every law that is just, for every law that prohibits freedom of religious belief must be decided unconstitutional. The verdict would be the total defeat of the bad men now seeking to injure and disgrace him and his people. If there is any trouble, the responsibility will be with these officials, who had got it up. The right will triumph. As in the past, so will it be in the future. The Mormons had met their enemies and vanquished them with their own weapons, and would do so again in the present issue. Although, said Brigham, every member of the court is my avowed enemy, and every man not an outspoken hater of the Mormons is excluded from the jury, I will go into court on whatever charge they may cook up, and trust to the good sense of the public at large to see that something like justice be done. He was happy to know there was a Supreme Court of the United States, the judges of which were lawyers of justice, and not fools. He thought the time had arrived for the capitalists residing here and in Eastern cities engaged in developing the mines to rise up in their strength and enter their united protest to the President against the course of these officials, who, he said, were keeping out capital from the East and England. I propose, said Brigham, to have peace here, and I believe the Mormons will never do aught to disturb that peace. The rumored troubles are the work of wicked men, who make trouble for their gain. Much more was said, apparently of a pacific nature, but it was evident that Brigham felt much more disturbed, frequently holding his head down upon his hands, and seemingly speaking with himself, as a man in trouble and grief. There are rumors of other arrests to be made of prominent Mormons, but the signs are that all will yield quietly to the law.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Affairs.

COMPTROLLER POPULAR.

Laborers Clamorous for Wages.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

Mayor Hall in Court.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Grocers' Board of Trade.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1871.

THE BANKERS AND THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The bankers and brokers are unanimous in saying that their faith in the Committee of Seventy remains unshaken, and that they look to the committee alone for a pure city government in the future. They urge the necessity of confidence on the part of the people, and claim that without that accomplishment the beneficial results would be greatly impeded.

MAYOR HALL AT THE POLICE COURT.

This morning Mayor Hall appeared before the Yorkville Police Court to answer a charge of malfeasance in office. There was an unusually large police force in the court.

Mayor Hall said: I am here to disappoint the malice of my partisan enemies in refusing, as I shall by my action to-day, to aid in initiating any political campaign by contributing personally anything to the campaign, and I am here to relieve your honor and the District Attorney of any responsibility in the matter. I am here, in accordance with the statutes, to waive an examination and to offer bail, knowing that if this charge ever acquires gravity enough to come before a jury, that is the tribunal where it can be more satisfactorily estimated to the satisfaction of the people and myself, even in preference to the tribunal presided over by so courteous a judge as I have the honor to address, and before I enter into formalities necessary, I desire, in this most public manner, to thank the hundreds of friends who, yesterday, from the millionaire to the laborer, tendered me their services as bail, and the hundreds of professional gentlemen, some of them in this room now, who freely volunteered and enthusiastically tendered me their support. I shall do as every gentleman should do for the purpose of bail, select his most intimate personal friend, and my most intimate personal friend of the profession, Mr. Isaac Bell, will become my bail. In compliance with the statute, I tender him as my bail and waive an examination, and my bail is now ready. [Great applause in Court.]

District Attorney Garvin said: Your Honor, I have but one suggestion to make in this case. I have not been able to examine into the original papers, and I appear at the suggestion of your Honor, which I received yesterday, on the understanding that some matters of public importance were to transpire here this morning. The gentlemen who addressed you has undoubtedly the right to do as he has done, and that leaves nothing further to be done on the part of the prosecution. I therefore submit the matter to your Honor, to take such action as under the circumstances you shall deem meet and proper.

Mr. Barrett, of counsel for the Committee of Seventy, said: The Mayor has spoken, as we all believed he would speak, with the dignity and ability which we all know he has, and he came to disappoint the malice of his enemies, &c.

Hon. Judge Bixby shook his head deprecatingly, and Barrett said that they were there under a sense of duty without malice, under a simple sense of duty. Therefore he would disappoint the Mayor by suggesting to the public prosecutor that he should not ask any bail except the Mayor's own recognizance.

Attorney Garvin said he he would satisfied with any decision of the court.

Judge Bixby said he would not take bail.

The Mayor explained that his remarks were of a general nature. He did not refer to the counsel, and particularly disclaimed any reference to Mr. Barrett.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's remarks, the audience was in a state of excitement and cheered and yelled frantically. Cheer followed cheer for several minutes while the Mayor was passing from the court.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

There is every indication that the Convention at Rochester to-day will exclude the Tammany delegates, although Mr. Tweed is hopeful that they will get in. It is believed that Mr. Tilden will use every effort to reject them.

The accounts from Rochester say that the streets are alive with excited, drunken throngs. Serious trouble is apprehended. Numbers of citizens, it is rumored, have called on the authorities for the military.

The *Tribune* thinks that the Tammany delegation will be rejected, but that the rejection will only be a sham, a kicking out at the front door to be coaxed in at the back, and begged to steal more circumspectly in the future. The Democratic party, it says, cannot carry the State without fraud. It means to carry it anyhow.

The *World* charges the Republican party with the responsibility of the New York frauds, and says that the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, to-day, will plant its heel on the head of the monster, Corruption, and crush out its life.

A special dispatch from Rochester says that the State Central Committee, by a vote of three to one, in caucus this morning, decided to accept the proposition allowing Tammany to withdraw and exclude the other contending delegates from this city. This decision was reached with a view of overwhelming the sense of the country delegates; that the Tammany men should be excluded, and that their exclusion necessarily left no other organization of the party in New York that had a legitimate claim to their seats. This is regarded as a triumph for Tweed.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Ashbury, the owner of the yacht Livonia, says his business is to carry back to old England the Queen's cup, which, he says, he is determined to do. He objects to sail on the Yacht Club course, as he wishes to test the merits of the boats, and not that of the pilots or sailing masters. He will go to Newport, if agreeable, and sail over the Block Island course and back. He would prefer to have keel boats to sail against him. The Livonia will be put on the docks to-morrow for repairs, and by Wednesday next will be in full readiness to begin the races.

GREEN POPULAR.

Acting Controller Green is receiving the praise of the community for the changes effected in the Controller's department. Under the new order of things, instead of close meetings of the Board of Apportionment and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as heretofore, the proceedings of these boards are now open to the public. Mr. Green is furnishing the Committee of Seventy with such particulars as they desire, to enable them to institute the legal proceedings necessary.

WANT THEIR PAY.

While the Board of Apportionment was in session yesterday, a gang of three or four hundred laborers, employed by the Department of Public Works, besieged the Comptroller's office and demanded the wages due them for the past seven weeks. Mr. Green returned about this time, and told them that he would give them an answer to-day.

APPEARED FOR TRIAL.

Mayor Hall appeared this morning at the Yorkville police court to answer the charges preferred against him of issuing fraudulent warrants. He waived an examination and offered bail in any amount. Judge Barrett, counsel for the prosecution, said there was no necessity for the Mayor's giving bail. He was not contemplated to hold him in durance.

POLICE PAID.

The conduct of the Police Commissioners in refusing to allow outside parties to advance money for the payment of the police force, has excited some surprise. Before the order was promulgated yesterday, however, the new special police were paid by the Stock Exchange. The money to pay the Fifth street police was advanced by ex-Sheriff Joe. O'Brien.

MONEY NEEDED.

The *Mail* says the work of the Committee of Seventy is so far preparative, but will very soon appear in a result that will startle and delight all good men. The committee need all the money that the liberal and patriotic citizens can afford to give. Donations are requested to be sent in at once. The same paper says the New York Printing Company have been paid by the city for three to a dozen times for type setting, when in fact the type was set but once.

SALUTARY EXAMPLE.

Isaac Davis was arraigned this morning in the city court for misdemeanor, and pleaded "not guilty." He was admitted to bail in $3,000. Davis is said to have offered medical assistance to females through the medium of business cards thrown under the doors of many houses in the city.

MEDICAL.

The annual convention of the National Eclectic Medical Association was opened this morning at Association Hall, John W. Johnson, M. D., President, in chair. Fifty new members were elected, three of whom were ladies. There will be two more sessions held on October 5th and 6th.

GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade to-day agreed to open communications with similar organizations throughout the United States and elsewhere, made provision for appointing special correspondents at London, Liverpool, Rio Janerio, Havana, Shanghai, Yokohama, &c., and appointed 12½ to 1½ P. M. as exchange hours.

NEW RULE.

The Board of Appointment passed a a resolution that all bonds hereafter issued shall be issued in pursuance of its authority. It is said Deputy Comptroller Green and Mayor Hall signed a warrant for money required to meet the current expenses of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, and the employes are to be paid to-morrow.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Kings county Republicans held an excitiog meeting last night in reference to the Republican State ticket. The police had to be called in to quell the disturbance. The bolting faction undertook to get a resolution passed organizing opposition to the other wing.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee last night adopted resolutions indorsing the Republican ticket, and urging the overthrow of party consideration in local politics for the purpose of securing municipal reform.

WORK PROCEEDING.

Work on the parks is proceeding rapidly and orderly, the necessity for suspension having been averted by yesterday's action of the Board of Apportionment.

THE CITY QUIET.

To-day was a tranquil one in municipal affairs. The appearance of the Mayor before Justice Bixby was the only event of importance.

TIRED OF TAMMANY.

Another member of the Tammany General Convention, Patrick Loveam, leaves the institution on account of its corruptions.

THE WOMAN'S PAPER.

The *Revolution*, the woman's paper, expires this week.

TAXES COLLECTED.

Two hundred thousand dollars of personal taxes were collected.

LABORERS PAID.

Nearly all the Croton Aqueduct workmen are paid.

THE CAPITAL.

The Weather Report.

STATE WAR EXPENSES.

Printing the Ku Klux Testimony.

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1871.

WEATHER REPORT.

The area of low barometer which was on Tuesday afternoon some distance south of the Louisiana coast has moved northeastward towards Apalachee Bay, as the cyclone is of small dimensions. The rain has ceased in Mississipi and Louisiana, but has continued with brisk southwest winds in southern Florida, and is now extended to South Carolina. An area of low barometer has advanced very rapidly southeastward into Minnesota and Iowa, and westerly winds have prevailed in Iowa, with east winds in Wisconsin, and northeast winds in northern Minnesota. The barometer has risen slightly in the Middle States, with increased temperature. Smoke and haze have prevailed during the day from the middle and east Atlantic westward to the Mississippi.

Probabilities.—The storm in the eastern Gulf will probably move northeast to the south Atlantic coast, but with a somewhat diminished severity. The low barometer in the northwest will probably move eastward, with brisk southwest winds on Lake Michigan, and easterly winds on Lake Superior, but the dry, smoky atmosphere north of the Ohio Valley will probably prevent any heavy rain.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

The report that the State of Indiana received double pay on account of steamboats chartered during the war to convey sanitary stores, volunteers, surgeons and nurses to the field, and to bring sick and wounded soldiers home, is incorrect. The accounting officers of the Treasury omitted by inadvertence to charge the State with two small steamboat items which had been reported paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and in the settlement of the war claims of the State the same items were improperly credited upon the direct war tax of 1861. The Treasury officials, upon the discovery of the error, which was wholly clerical, at once corrected it, and the record, therefore, shows that no double payment was made.

PRINTING TESTIMONY.

The Government printing office is engaged in printing the regular Congressional number of copies of testimony taken before the Ku Klux Committee, making, when finished, the largest volume of the kind ever printed.

KU KLUX.

A telegram from Raleigh, N. C., says over five hundred Ku Klux indictments are pending, and fifty-three of the klan have been convicted or submitted and sentenced.

PERSONAL.

The President is expected here to-morrow.

Secretary Robeson, accompanied by Secretary Delano, left this morning for Ohio, to participate in the political canvass.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—River three feet, five inches. The Acience arrived from Wheeling and departed for Ironton.

VICKSBURG, October 4.—Down—H. S. Turner, 5 A. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, October 4.—No arrivals. Departed—Lady Lee, Mollie Moore, Mary Alice and barges, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—Thirty inches on Portland bar, twenty on French Island, and thirty-six on Grassy Flats. Clear and warm. Arrived and departed, Eddyville, Cairo.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—Arrived: Minnie, from Memphis; Northwestern, Bayard and Victory, Kesokuk; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Sallie, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, Susie Silver and Bee, New Orleans; S. L. Merrill, Cairo. Departed: St. Johns and B. W. Sinsdeer, Keokuk; Northwestern, St. Paul; Belle of Pike, Memphis; Sioux City, White River. River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, October 4.—R. J. Lockwood, Red river to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Falls Pilot, New Orleans to Cairo, 2 A. M.; Argonaut, Cairo to St. Louis, 11; Umpire, Evansville packet, 4 P. M.; Mountaineer, St. Louis to Memphis, 4; Ida Heilman, Cairo to Memphis, 4; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 7. River stationary. Clear, mercury 66. The steamer Southwestern, lying at a warehouse above the city loading for New Orleans, narrowly escaped destruction this morning from fire, which originated in the hold from some unknown cause. By promptly closing the hatches and turning a stream of water into the hold, the fire was finally smothered, but a second signal of distress at 8 P. M., indicated that it is not yet extinguished. The steamer Eckhert has gone to her relief.

NEW

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. H. WHITE,
H. E. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. PAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. PLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUINNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 51.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@114.

DO YOU want free-trade, and our workshops and mills closed? If so, vote for Democracy.

OVER one hundred Ku-Klux have been arrested in Northern Mississippi, and will be tried in the civil courts.

GEORGE O. EVANS, the defaulting State agent is the bosom friend of the corrupt Tammany Ring. "Birds of a feather, etc."

EVEN the Pittsburgh *Post* gives it up, and has packed its game cocks away for the season. So far they have been very tame, and all hope is gone for 1871.

EVERY VOTE cast for the so-called temperance reform ticket will be taken from the Republican candidates. No Democrat can be drawn from the support of his party.

DO YOU want the State so districted as to give the majority of our next Congressmen to Democracy? If so, you will vote for the Democratic candidate for Assembly.

FARMERS, do you want to close up the manufacturing establishments of this city and be compelled to send your produce to New York for a market? If so vote the Democratic ticket.

THE *Post* wants to know how the temperance men can vote for Dilworth, and wonders if they won't vote for Stukrath. How about Birmingham; has he been pitched overboard entirely by Democracy?

THE *Post* confesses the defeat of Democracy. Taylor, its editor, can now go fishing. He has fought the campaign well, but all to no purpose. The State will give fifteen thousand majority for Stanton and Beath.

THE Newcastle (England) strikers have held a meeting and insist on a compliance with their demands. In the meantime the proprietors of the mills have refused to accept the terms proposed. The efforts to settle the difficulty by arbitration have also failed.

THE cable informs us that King Amadeus of Spain, during his prolonged journey through his dominions, has distributed among the people $250,000, and received thirty thousand petitions. Surely this is a "New Departure" for a monarch, from the old time systems.

THE West Chester *Republican* says that John H. Brinton, Esq., one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Chester county, and a delegate to the late State Convention, "openly declares that he cannot ignore the convictions of a life-time, and therefore will not support the Democratic nominees for Auditor and Surveyor General on the platform of Wallace, Cassidy and Co.

SENATOR MORTON, in his recent St. Louis speech, says: "Every road that leads out of the Republican party leads to the Democratic party; everything that tends to weaken the Republican party, tends to strengthen the Democratic party."

We commend these truthful words to all who think of promoting reforms of any kind through dividing the party, by any split off, however shall. We may safely challenge any one to find a shadow of reform wherever the Democratic party bears rule.

JUDGE McLEAN, presiding in the United States Court for the District of Utah, has rendered a notable opinion excluding certain Mormons from a panel of jurors, sworn for the purpose of trying an adultery (or polygamy) case. The Judge very logically disposes of the flimsy assumption that a pretended revelation from Heaven is sufficent defense for a crime against the laws of the land. So far, the legal steps which have been taken in McLean's Court against polygamy have been securely and firmly taken.

IN 1870 when the Pennsylvania Senate was Republican, it had but thirty-eight paid subordinate officers, who received $36,465.65 for the session; and the total expenses of the session amounted to but $92,260.35. In 1871 when the Pennsylvania Senate was Democratic, it had forty-nine paid subordinate officers, who received $47,904.50; and the total expenses of the session thus far paid amount to $140,757.68.

That's the way Democratic economy and reform work in the Keystone State, as well as elsewhere.

CINCINNATI has had a fatal case of yellow fever. Great care was taken to keep it from the public, but all in vain, and the excitement was intense. Fortunately yellow fever is a disease which shrinks from the icy touch of winter and cannot withstand the severities of frost, and consequently the one fatal case may be the only one as frosts have already come. If, however, this case had occurred six weeks ago, we might have enjoyed the novel sensation of establishing a quarantine on the Ohio, and of obstructing the rails of the Pan Handle road.

THE Beaver *Radical* presents some damaging charges against General McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General. It wants to know whether he is called "General" because while the fighting was going on in the "Wilderness," and almost in the light of burning Chambersburg, he wrote to the Secretary of War, declaring that no man could honorably serve in the Union army, and declined to be a General in it. After this he went into the whisky business in Philadelphia, continues the *Radical*, where the legitimate profits were not enough, and his distillery was seized. He supported a bill when in the Senate forming a close corporation to impose an enormous tax upon drovers and raise the price of beef upon consumers. These things show that the "General" is not the right man for Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. He might do for New York.

A RECENT EVENT at Pesth, the Hungarian capital, is significant of the great and amazing change which has taken place in the Austrian empire during the single lustre which has passed since Koeniggratz was lost and the little Saxon Baron Von Beust became the prime minister of the empire. The Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg is an ultra-montane, and a firm believer in the dogma which emanated from the late Œcumenical Council and set the whole Catholic world in commotion. In accordance with this belief, and without seeking to obtain the imperial permission, he proclaimed, in his diocese, the infallibility of the Pope. The result was that he was summoned to Pesth, and after being brought before the Cabinet, assembled in full state, was told by Count Andrassy that he had incurred the displeasure and disapprobation of the King and Emperor and must consider himself the recipient of the Royal rebuke The Count also expressed a hope that in future he will pay due respect to the laws and orders of His Majesty.

It is plain from this that the Pope can no longer depend upon one of the oldest children of the Church. The rebuke administered to the Bishop of Stuhlweissenburg, in a manner, made a martyr of that prelate and will probably further his advancement in the Church, but it was and remains a snub royal to the Italian party in the Church. It shows that Austria has boldly thrown off the shackles of its whilom ultra-montane masters and come forward to take its place among the progressive nations of the world. Francis Joseph and his ministers have, for a time at least, succeeded where Joseph II. failed.

THE PRESIDENT.

From the cordial reception given to the President yesterday by our citizens, he can but feel that they have the fullest confidence in him as the head of the nation, while it also proves that the dignity of his high office commands their respect. It is highly gratifying to all the people to see such manifestations of regard for the Executive office, and it furnishes an additional evidence in the beauty and strength of our popular system of government. The President is one of the people, and nothing in his high office forbids him freely mingling among them. In this way can he ascertain their wishes, and accord to them his attention. He is sworn to execute the laws passed by the representatives of the people, and to furnish from time to time, his views on the condition of the country and the state of the Union. In what better way can he acquire the necessary information, than by meeting his fellow-citizens, and hearing them freely express their wishes? "The divinity that doth hedge a King," is not found under the free institutions of America, and the real beauty of yesterday's proceedings was the simple and cordial intermingling of civilities between the head of the nation, our President, our national representative, and his fellowmen. As he returns to the arduous duties of his office, he will carry with him the respect, esteem and the prayers of the people. They have the fullest measure of confidence in his integrity of purpose and his ability, and under his wise counsel the country will continue to grow and prosper.

ROCHEFORT.

Strong efforts are making to procure the pardon of this turbulent and fanatical man. If France ever passed a righteous sentence, this was one banishing Rochefort from his home, and assigning him to convict labor for the balance of his life. He ought to be thankful, that his country, against whose peace and order he has so often lifted his voice and pen, did not consign him to an ignominious and merited death. When the Empire really was at peace, his turbulence was unceasing, and his violence was insulting and dangerous at all times. It may be the demand of mercy, growing out of the helpless condition of his family, that causes Victor Hugo to intercede in his behalf, but surely it were better for France to assume the guardianship of his dependents, rather than mitigate one iota of his sentence. Such men never learn wisdom until they are helpless convicts, and their power for mischief is taken away. It is a false sympathy which would extend to a culprit the liberty which he has outraged, after he has done all the mischief and crime in his power. Justice points to the many innocent victims in this case, and must not be denied a hearing. President Thiers has replied to these efforts, that it is not in his power to alter or remove the sentence of the military tribunal. That can be done only by the "pardon commission" under the laws of France, and we think the policy is a wise one, and will result only in good to the whole people. There is as yet no reason to believe that Rochefort will be pardoned, or even have his sentence commuted.

WHY NOT?

Nothing has more interfered with Pittsburgh taking her proper position among the great cities of the land than her persistent lack of self-assertion, often, indeed, amounting to self-depreciation. Somehow, Pittsburghers seem to have gotten the idea that there was something knowing and worldly in the assumption of a slighting tone when speaking of the city of their nativity or adoption. Men, who never knew any better place, will tell strangers that Pittsburgh is a good enough sort of place—to make money in, or, perhaps they will say: Yes, we have plenty of factories and smoke. And then shrug their shoulders or smile, as if the tale were told.

Now, in other cities it is not thus. Bragging and impudence have been the chief capital of more than one large and successful town. Men make up their minds that praise and puffery will attract people to a place, just as praise and puffery in a newspaper attract people to the advertiser; and then if, when they get there, they find good things, they are likely to remain or to go again. New York assumed to be the Metropolis of the country long before she was anything more than the chief sea-port, but her citizens took a pride in her, they shouted aloud the story of her excellences—though not of her virtues—and they complacently assumed the air of a Parisian or a cockney, and dubbed all the rest of the world "the provinces." A Philadelphian cannot be induced to believe that there is anything superlative outside of the Quaker City. If he is in New York or London or Pekin, he talks about going back to town, thereby meaning Philadelphia. A Bostonian *knows* that his town is unparalleled. If you were to question it, he would simply try to procure admission for you to the school for weak minded persons. St. Louis, situated in one of the most utterly disagreeable spots on the continent, has talked herself into a population of more than a quarter of a million, and Chicago has built a metropolis upon a foundation of swamps and mortgages. While Pittsburgh, with more advantages than any other one of them has only begun to grow, in spite of herself, within the last decade. Naturally, our position is without a rival in the world. The three rivers winding among the hills present more lovely scenes, more exquisite sites for homes, more advantages for the cultivation and study of the beautiful, than exist in the immediate neighborhood of any other city, the world over. Then, unlike most other towns on this continent, the system of William Penn had but little to do with the laying out of the streets, and in consequence we have picturesque diagonals and grotesque triangles instead of simple parallelograms. To be sure we have the smoke, and it is disagreeable, but to make amends we have more wide spread, accessible and picturesque suburbs than any other town of twice the size. Already Pittsburgh is noted for her princely villas and in but a few years more there will be just as much reason to be proud of her innumerable pretty little suburban homes. Our new buildings, public and private, religious and secular, are equal to those of other cities. Our commercial advantages, if they were all improved and made use of would be unequaled, and our iron and coal and glass, are the only things connected with our city, which we Pittsburghers never have failed to boast about.

In fact Pittsburgh with her smoke and dirt is the healthiest city in America and has many advantages as a place of residence, while Pittsburgh without her smoke and dirt—a possibility, if not already a probability—would be, with her beautiful suburbs, surrounded by exquisite scenery and close to every advantage of trade or manufacture, the most desirable place for a home on the whole broad continent.

These are the facts, which our citizens have not considered sufficient to warrant them in blowing their trumpets in her praise. These are the component advantages of a place which is so often said to be "good enough to make money in." Why, if Chicago, or Cincinnati, or St. Louis had had but half of them, the human mind is not capable of imagining the size to which they would have blown themselves by this time.

Queen Victoria's Hallucination.

Whatever may be the truth in regard to the report that Queen Victoria intends to abdicate the throne of England, it is known that she has been laboring for some years past under at least one phase of mental infirmity. She has a firm conviction that Prince Albert is always present with her, and that she can hold communion with him. Her private rooms are arranged as they were when he was alive. His chair is placed opposite to her own in the library, and the books which he delighted to read to her are arranged lovingly, in order, upon the table. In some of her moods she will converse with him for an hour together, conducting her own share of the conversation aloud and with the vigor and interest of old times. He had taught her by his example, the success of his business enterprise, and especially by his management of the Duchy of Cornwall—to superintend as much as possible all her private affairs herself; to reduce all unnecessary expenditures and to forbid extravagance. Hence the greatest simplicity is observed at the Queen's table, and she imagines that her husband looks on well pleased. At times, when she if more than ordinarily impressed with a sense of his presence, the poor, fond woman will order a knife and fork to be placed on the dinner table for him, and cause the attendants to place every course before the empty chair as if the master still occupied it. Every morning a pair of boots is cleaned and set down against the door of the chamber which he once occupied, and at breakfast, when in Scotland, she will often sit a long time in silence, waiting for the Prince.

The Queen's strong belief in the communion of the living with the spirits of the dead she received, no doubt, from Prince Albert himself, who was a sort of theosophist, a something between Jacob Behmen, the mystic, and J. G. Fichte, the philosopher of transcendentalism. What may be thought of it as a theory of philosophical or religious belief by sober, common-sense people, it is to Victoria a source of great consolation, and she often talks with the Prince concerning the state of the soul after death. She has been gradually withdrawing from public life for some years past, and lives in a world of her own. Her harp and her easel are both neglected, and she neither sings, plays nor paints, except at rare intervals, when she will sweep her harp-strings for a few moments in memory of some sweet German air that her husband loved to sing or hear sung.—*N. Y. Post.*

Protection in France.

"In will be very sad for us," said Mr. Gladstone; in his recent speech at Wakefield, "if the French go from free trade into protection." It is stated by a letter-writer in the *Times* that the French have done this, and, "in the face of a special treaty, made sundry alternations and additions to the duties of some of their imports from this country, without giving the necessary twelve month's notice as embodied in that treaty. Although timely remonstrance was made to the proper authorities, both at home and abroad, we are not yet aware after the lapse of some months, of any decision having arrived at." Of course, this (to use Mr. Gladstone's words) is very sad! Next, we are told, "To add insult to injury, in the case of mineral oils the Americans are favored by a special tariff, fully 12 par cent lower than ours, the duty on Euglish oils being 37f. the 100 kilos., or about 85 per cent. of the original value, while the American oil is passed at 32f. These duties were passed and came in force on the 14th of June last without notice; consequently oils and goods shipped before and arriving after that date in French ports were subject to the new imports. Inconceivable annoyance and expense have been incurred through the local authorities being unable to place them in bonded stores pending an understanding being come to. In the meantime the shippers have received summons to appear before the French courts, damages being claimed for assumed nonfulfillment of contracts, the oil and goods being sold previous to the above date." The short and long of it is, America is the "favored" nation, because it has sympathy with republican France. The cup of bitterness is returning to the hand which filled it.—*Philadelphia Press,*

Dexter.

Mr. Bonner has communicated as follows with the editors of the *N. Y. Express*:

To the Editors of the Evening Express:

I have observed in your paper a paragraph stating that certain citizens of Milwaukee offer to make a bet of $10,000, if Dexter will trot on their course. This proposition is absurd on its face, as every body knows I never allow my horse to trot for money; but even if I were going to trot for money, I certainly would not do it on a track like the Milwaukee track, where a quarter of a mile is out of sight of the judges. You might as well talk about trotting a horse on a pitch dark night, where nobody could see whether the horses trotted or ran. But, while I do not bet, I am ready, as I have previously offered, to pay $10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any horse equal Dexter's last great performance, when he trotted a mile to a road wagon in 2:21¼.

Another absurd report is the one that Dexter was lately beaten on Harlem Lane one Sunday morning. In the first place, I never drive or even travel on Sunday, and Dexter never was on Harlem Lane in his life on Sunday. Moreover, he never was beaten on Harlem Lane any day. Who speaks next? ROBERT BONNER.

Temperance.

Col. McFarland who was nominated by the Governor as Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, but whom some of the Republican Senators and all the Democrats refused to ratify, is now taking his revenge by doing all in his power to oppose the Republican candidates, Stanton and Beath. Instead of joining the Democrats he has started a newspaper, and is loud in his advocacy of a political temperance party. He thinks this the best way of making his treason effectual; it may hoodwink some of his late associates. But he is mistaken—straight forward Republicans will not be deceived. He might as well throw off the mask and avow himself for the Democracy—although it makes no special professions of advocating temperance. He is used by the Democrats, but he is silly enough to suppose he is using them to revenge his personal disappointments. Good Republicans will not be deceived by such pretended Republicans.—West Chester *Record.*

Mrs. Wharton.

The Baltimore *American*, of Tuesday, says: It was reported on Saturday that on yesterday morning Mrs. Wharton would have been arraigned at the Criminal Court upon the charge whereof she stands indicted, but the great throng of persons who flocked to the court room for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the features of the unhappy woman, were doomed to disappointment. It was not the intention of the Court to arraign her yesterday, nor is it now known when that event will transpire. Mrs. Wharton was in very good health yesterday, and affirms her ability to establish her innocence when brought to trial. Her self-sacrificing daughter continues to share prison life with her mother, and also feels confident that she will be proven guiltless of the grave charges now alleged against her parent.

THE HINDOO SCEPTIC.

I think till I weary with thinking,
Said the sad-eyed Hindoo king,
And I see but shadows around me—
Illusion in everything.

How knowest thou aught of God,
Of his favor or his wrath?
Can the little fish tell what the lion thinks,
Or map out the eagle's path?

Can the finite the infinite search,
Did the blind discover the stars?
Is the thought that I think a thought,
Or a throb of the brain in its bars?

For aught that my eye can discern,
Your God is what you think good,
Yourself flashed back from the glass,
When the light pours on it in flood.

You preach to me to be just;
And this is his realm you say,
And the good are dying of hunger,
And the bad gorge every day.

You say that He loveth mercy,
And the famine is not yet gone;
That He hateth the shedder of blood,
And he slayeth us every one.

You say that my soul shall live,
That the spirit can never die—
If He were content when I was not,
Why not when I have passed by?

You say I must have a meaning;
So must dung, and its meaning is flowers,
What if our lives are but nurture
For lives that are greater than ours?

When the fish swims out of the water,
When the bird soars out of the blue,
Man's thought may transcend man's knowledge,
And your God be no reflex of you.
—*London Spectator.*

Valuable Recipes.

To Pickle Cucumbers Green.—The object is to pickle them in vinegar without first brining them. Pick your pickles, selected to taste, fresh from the vines, with half an inch of stem, cut with scissors or knife; handle carefully so as not to rub off the little prickles and spines, with a feather brush, off any and all dust; lay them carefully in a jar, or pickle tub and pour over them scalding hot vinegar, spiced or otherwise to taste, with a tablespoonful of salt to a gallon of vinegar; a little alum, say a piece as large as a shellbark walnut, to a gallon of vinegar, will improve them for the taste of some. Let the pickle tub be an opaque one, and be kept in the dark, and cool; spread a muslin cloth over the top of the pickles in the vinegar, and see that the vinegar covers the pickles well. The vinegar may need re-scalding or renewing after a week or two, which must be left to the good judgment of the housewife.

Peach Marmalade.—Take the small and imperfect clings, as they do not admit of being removed from the stone in pieces of uniform size and shape, pare them, and after cutting from the stone place in a porcelain kettle with one pint of water to two quarts of fruit; boil until soft; take off and put through a sieve with a wooden potato smasher. Then return to the kettle adding one pint of sugar to every quart of prepared fruit; bring to a boil and seal while hot. It can be sealed without the addition of sugar, and when eaten let it be sweetened with white sugar to the taste, and it greatly resembles fresh peaches.

Perspiration.—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently a source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly unguents and perfumes as are now in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two tablespoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

Peter Gilbert writes to the *Rural New Yorker*: "Flies have been so bad on my horses that I found it almost impossible to work them. I took smart-weed and soaked it in water and in the morning applied it to the horses with a sponge (all over them), and found that they worked along without any further trouble, the flies not annoying them in the least."

The South African Diamond Field.

Diamonds continue to be trumps in South Africa, and correspondents write home the most dazzling descriptions of the riches that are waiting to be gathered up on those far-off coasts. The *Cape Standard* says that the discoveries are simply enormous. Steam engines are now used for sifting earth to get the precious stones, and, it seems, with success. A gentleman writes from Du Toit's Pan that he sees newly-found diamonds of from twenty to sixty carats every day. At one place some men bought a claim for five hundred dollars and in less than a month took out of it sixty-three stones, including some of fifteen carats and over. A poor man came out from England with barely money enough to keep him a fortnight. In three months he went home worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Another correspondent writes that he is purchasing all the stones he can find for the American market There are about twenty diamond merchants in the town now, and there is no difficulty in the miners selling their "finds" at a good price on the spot. Already they have bowling-alleys, markets, &c., and a company is about to introduce a system of water pipes in the various "farms." This reads like a description of El Dorado, and the only danger is that the ardent imagination of the lucky fellows may inadvertently lead many hundreds of less fortunate ones to ruin.

A Novel Idea.

Iron ships and houses and utensils have become common since it was supposed that the last use of iron had been apprehended. And still new applications arise, undoubtedly to pioneer the way for unsuspected others. One of the latest, and one that, if approved, will be of the greatest importance, we notice in the suggestion for protecting the banks of canals submitted to the Commission lately appointed in New York, to "foster and develop the internal commerce of the State." The idea emenates from our townsman, Mr. Lawrence Myers. The imperfect report that meets us states that he "proposes to clothe the sides of the banks of canals with say one-eighth of an inch sheet iron, securely fastened and suspended equi-distant above and below the water line, thus preventing all damage. He further claims that, by such action, the entire canal property of the country can be introduced and substituted for the slow and expensive mule power. The tonnage, too, will be increased at least three times." The journal from which we quote suggests that the New York State canal Commissioners should offer a premium of $25,000 to the inventor of the fastest two hundred ton boat that is also the most economically run, and commends the subject to practical test at the hands of canal companies and shippers.

A Big Stock Ranche.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting Mr. F. E. Stark, of Brownsville, Texas, who is on his way to Abilene. He comes from the celebrated Rancho de las Laureles, Nueces county, Texas, the largest stock ranche probably, in the world; at least in the United States. This ranche comprises 260,000 acres of land, is enclosed on one side by forty-nine miles of fence, built with cypress posts and one and a half inch plank securely spiked with wrought iron spikes.

Last year 10,000 head of cattle were slaughtered upon the ranche and about the same number were driven to market and sold. This spring 27,000 calves were branded. Mr. Kennedy, the proprietor of this ranche, has had it surveyed and maps made, showing not only its boundary, etc., but a section of country within a radius of it large enough to make a State almost the size of Kansas.

Mr. Stark, who is a son-in-law of Mr. Kennedy, has with him six thousand head of beef cattle. He expresses the opinion that Wichita, with proper management, will be the great cattle market of the West. We think ourselves, that it will take a vast amount of stupidity to prevent her from assuming that position.—Wichita (Kan.) *Vidette.*

Size of Nails.

The following table will show any one at a glance the length of the various sizes and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated from 3 penny up to 20 penny. The first column gives the number, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound, that is:

3-penny	1 inch	557 nails per pound
4-penny	1½ inches	353 nails per pound
5-penny	1¾ inches	232 nails per pound
6-penny	2 inches	167 nails per pound
7-penny	2¼ inches	147 nails per pound
8-penny	2½ inches	101 nails per pound
10-penny	2¾ inches	68 nails per pound
12 penny	3 inches	54 nails per pound
20-penny	3½ inches	34 nails per pound
Spikes	4 inches	16 nails per pound
Spikes	4½ inches	12 nails per pound
Spikes	5 inches	10 nails per pound
Spikes	6 inches	7 nails per pound
Spikes	7 inches	5 nails per pound

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job of work can be made.

A Singular Story Afloat.

A story has been extensively circulated, based on the letter of an American writing from Geneva, that Brigadier General Robert Anderson is so poor that he cannot afford to hire a servant in his sickness to take care of him, while the Government is reproached for not giving him sufficient money with which to support himself and family. On inquiry at an official source it has been ascertained that General Anderson is retired as a Brigadier General, and receives $4,125 per annum. No special provision was made for him by Congress.

AMERICAN cheese is rapidly supplanting English cheese in the English market itself. During the four weeks end-September 1, 283,600 boxes of it were imported into England, amounting in weight to over 5,000 tons. It sells there at about 5½d per pound for the fine qualities, which is 1½d less than English cheese can be sold for; while it is said to be quite equal to English cheese in quality, flavor and condition. Even the famous Dutch cheese suffer much from the American competition. Six years ago the difference was the other, and the change is owing entirely to the skill and pains of American dairyman in improving the management of their dairies.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The symptoms which usually precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease would be almost unknown. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like his, would soon get well:

DR. KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies, and after the first dose of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1 50 per bottle, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.
Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair.) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

AN UNPROTECTED SYSTEM.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth They are prepared by unskilful experimentors who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TO THE

Voters of Allegheny County.

In the interest of the highest good of our community, we take the liberty to address you. Official corruption has been confined to no one locality, nor to any one political party. In Allegheny County it has resulted in the condign punishment of two prominent men, who confessed their guilt. But the contamination is widespread, and if the evil is to be stayed, it must be by the settled determination of the people to allow none but efficient, faithful men in positions of trust. The two vacancies referred to above have been filled for the time by upright men, to the great joy of the community. Shall they be so filled permanently? This is a vital question,—vital to the interests of every taxpayer and voter in this county. We want men of unquestioned honor, and of fearless independence of character. Do our party organizations present such?

The Liquor interest has made up its ticket for Commissioners, by selecting from the Democratic ticket, Mr. Shumaker, and from the Republican ticket, Mr. McGunnegle. This movement on their part suggests our course of action, viz: to make every effort to elect men of known integrity, and established character. Mr. Dilworth is a man, proven by past and present service; Mr. Birmingham is in hearty sympathy with him. Neither one is bent upon an indiscriminate refusal of license, or upon any opposition to the wishes of the people. But both are earnest in demanding and pledging themselves to a fair and impartial enforcement of all the laws which they have to administer. Will it not be well for us to forget party lines in this local matter? Shall we let any citizen opportunity to rebuke every office-holder among us who has abused his trust? Will you not give personal influence now, to record the condemnation of this county against the taking of bribes, and corruption in high places? We present you these two names. By earnest personal effort we can secure their election. If we fail, we trust it will not be because of the lack of vigorous effort on our part.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens.

WM. SHAW,
JAS. LAUGHLIN,
WM. HOLMES,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
WM. McCREERY,
S. HARBAUGH,
WM. G. JOHNSTON,
WM. S. BISSELL,
ROBERT BEER,
CHAS. ARBUTHNOT,
R. G. LOOMIS,
G. W. HARMAN,
GEO. BLACK,
ROBERT ORR,
OCTOBER 4, 1871.

PHIL. SELLERS,
JACOB PAINTER,
JOHN HARPER,
GEO. A. BERRY,
ALEX. BRADLEY,
WM. BAKEWELL,
JNO A. RENSHAW,
JAMES T. BRADY,
JAMES B. LYON,
F. M. GORDON,
JOS. M'KNIGHT,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES DICKSON,
JAS. S. M'CORD.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.
The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.
THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.
Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.
Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the
WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23:s61 PITTSBURGH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
AT $1.33,
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Extra heavy—a great bargain.
At 10c., Ladies' Merino Hose.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Drawers.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts.
At $2, Ladies' Felt Skirts, a great bargain.
At $2 and $2 25, Ladies' Square Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Scarfs, Broche and Woolen Shawls, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Shirts, Skirts, Underwear, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Port Perron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 38 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
au17 ON THE PREMISES.

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
The Following For Sale Cheap:
GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MAPS, &c.
Complete set LONDON ART JOURNAL.
WILKE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION, very scarce.
HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.
DANTE'S INFERNO, DORE.
"DON QUIXOTE," DORE.
FABLES LA FONTAINE, DORE.
VOLNEY'S WORKS, very rare.
And a large selection of Illustrated, Standard and Scientific Books.
JOSEPH MACLEAN,
se27:s86 ROOM 9, 96½ FOURTH AVE.

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING RANGE for a fine house, set BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET

PLASTER.
100 bbls French's Calcined Plaster;
75 bbls Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au23-s6il

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

se18:s36

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114¾
U. S. 6-20s '81	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	115¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	115¾	U. P. R. R.	102
U. S. 5-20s '65	115¾	U. P. L. G.	102
U. S. 10-40s	111¾	Cr. Pacifics	114¾

—We extract the following from the Chicago *Tribune*, of Tuesday, in regard to the grain markets:

The produce markets to-day were quite active, with little change in prices, except in wheat and corn, which were higher. Eastern advices noted a general advance in grain, and Liverpool was strengthened. We still predict that but these facts met with an offset in a further advance in freights, and the largest receipts of the season in grain, be stated that the receipts above at 600,000 bu. reckoning on the average usually found to each car loads. But the total was, probably, not less than 700,000 bu., as the cars are now usually loaded to make more than 10 tons each. The stock in store is still on the increase, and the question of congestion arises with reference to the grain to come in this winter, "What will we do with it?"

A great deal of wheat, it has been bought to ship, and holders are quite blue in view of the situation, as they see no hope of a reduction in freights while accumulations give a certain loss. Wheat cannot be laid down in New York to-day at less than about 130½, we are informed by a leading shipper. If the grain were bought and sold on the same day. But the immense receipts pouring in upon us could scarcely be met by the usual vessels at command, leaving no available force to reduce our stocks. It looks as if the vessel owners have us just about in their hand, and intend to be reimbursed themselves for the extreme low prices ruling through the first half of the season.

The trading is in wheat was principally speculative, as few can afford to buy for shipment at current rates, and some of those who hold wheat bought at a much higher range of figures, were selling out to-day, disgusted at the prospects of the freight question. The reason of the late decline in wheat is the belief in short crops. France has a deficit of 200,000,000 bu, and the shortage of Great Britain is estimated to be as large in proportion for the average yield of that country. If these statements be not contradicted the facts will turn out well for our farmers, even though freight rates are now so largely against the West.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1871

Gold weak, opening at 114, selling down at 113¾; closing at 113⅝@114. Loans from 1-64 of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. for use, and 1 to 6 for carrying. Clearances 80,000,000. Governments dull, and from ⅛ to ⅜c lower on five-twenty issues. Currency bonds a little stronger. Propositions to sell bonds to the Government, amounted to $5,411,750 at from 113.73 to 112.94, accepted of two millions at from 112.79 to 112.98. Stocks opened steady, on second call declined slightly; the principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Rock Island, North Western, Ohios, Union Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joe and Pacific Mail. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company is now in session at Toledo for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The result of this election is anxiously looked for on Wall street. The latest information is that N. W. Clark, A. Schell, J. H. Banker and R. J. Cappon were elected Directors in the Vanderbilt interest. The stock market closed strong at about the figures current a week ago. The books of the Hannibal & St. Joe close to-day for the annual election. Money easy at 5 to 7. State bonds were steady with the exception of new South Carolina and Tennessee, which were weak and lower.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 117¼; 5-2's of 62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new 114¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS—Mississippi, 90¾; Tennessee, old, 69; new, 69; Virginia 6s, 66; do new old, 61¾; North Carolina old, 41¾; do new, 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 86¾; Quicksilver, 39¾; Mariposa, 19¾; do preferred, 37; Adams Express, 86¾; Wells Fargo do, 55; American Merchant Union do, 87; United States do, 57⅝; Pacific Mail, 82¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 64; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 133; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91¾; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 110½; New Jersey Central, 115¾; St. Paul, 82½; do preferred, 81½; Wabash, 60½; do preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 99½; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 118½; preferred, 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾; C. C. C. & I., 86¾; B. & Q., 132; Lake Shore, 107¾; Illinois Central, 135¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union Pacific bonds, 89¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¼@4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, with large receipts of common, and, in consequence, the stock of this kind is steadily increasing; sales of prime choice roll at 20@22.

BROOM CORN—Is quoted steady at 5@7 cts.

BEANS—Prime Navy quoted at $2 per bushel; receipts, as yet, have been light.

CHESTNUTS—We can report increased arrivals and prices are weak and drooping, $7.00 @7.50 pr. bushel. A still further decline is anticipated, as the crop is said to be unusually large this year.

CIDER—The receipts continue meagre for the season, and the demand is only moderate; we continue to quote at $6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—From wholesale; New York Goshen, 15; Ohio, 14@14½; Ohio Factory, 13@ 13½; Dairy, 12@12¾.

CRANBERRIES—$10@11 per bbl.

CANNED FRUITS—Steady but unchanged.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is rather more inquiry, and the stock in this market is very light. Country Lard unchanged and in demand.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—Quoted per bbl. Regendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing trade but no change whatever in prices, 22½@23 for standard brands.

DRIED FRUITS—There is considerable inquiry for Peaches (halves) and the market is firmer, though prices are unchanged, 9¾@10 cts. Quarters, 7@7¾. Apples—none in market. Blackberries, 12@14 cts.

EGGS—Continue scarce and in demand and prices are tending upward; may be fairly quoted at 25@27.

FRUITS—The receipts of Apples continue increasing, but, with a steady demand, prices are well maintained, $2.50@3.50 per bbl. Quinces, scarce and in demand, $6@7 per bbl. Grapes, unchanged at 4@6 cts.

FLOUR is still reported firm at the recent advance; but the impression is beginning to prevail that the top has been reached and that a reaction and lower prices, soon, is more than probable, and this feeling tends very considerably to check trade, as buyers generally, partickularly those who take a bullish view of the situation, are taking hold very sparingly. We continue to quote good spring extras at $7; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.00@7.25, and choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.50@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in steady demand and very scarce, and in consequence, the recent sharp advance is fully sustained; red, $1.40@ 1.43; white, $1.45@1.48. Chicago was a little offish on Tuesday, but the decline there is not likely to have any influence here—at least until it becomes plentier. Oats firm and some dealers are disposed to put prices up, but as yet there has been no general advance; mixed 43@43½; white, 44½@45—we have heard of no sales, as yet, above 45. Corn is scarce and stiff at the recent advance and there is considerably inquiry for it; shelled may be quoted at 70, and we can report sales, mostly in small lots, of prime ear corn at 73@75. Rye is in demand and still tending upward; sales at 87@90 we now quote at 4.40@4.50. Philadelphia hogs are also lower; on Saturday and Monday sales were made at 5.1½@5.25; to-day the same grade sold at 4.90@5.00. Following is a pretty full report of the sales during the past three days:

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
72	21,500	4 90	50	12,450	4 75
75	21,800	5 10	24	6,280	4 25

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

104	19,920	4 85	100	24,320	5 05
74	9,920	4 70	95	24,520	4 90
71	15,370	4 60	65	13,920	4 60
97	21,490	4 60	87	19,420	4 70
77	15,740	4 80	45	10,620	4 60
60	12,830	4 65	57	12,550	4 65
218	69,630	5 05	54	13,590	5 00
101	22,410	5 05	101	20,070	4 70
120	22,860	4 65	179	46,350	4 95
118	24,150	4 60	51	12,800	4 75

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

43	9,450	4 90	30	8,050	4 90
113	22,440	4 50	34	8,480	4 85
77	15,910	5 05	19	4,870	4 60
60	1,720	4 90	25	5,710	4 75
40	9,340	5 10	38	10,540	5 20
127	30,410	4 75	93	21,140	4 75
95	21,380	4 75			

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

9	1,750	4 65	55	10,730	4 65
150	39,920	5 20	54	11,460	4 85
100	23,490	4 75	50	13,200	5 00
100	23,100	4 50	29	5,950	5 00

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

51	13,640	4 75	18	4,510	5 20
125	32,430	4 75	13	2,570	4 80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 5, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¼; 5-20s, '62, 93; '65, 93¾; '67, 92¾; 10-40s 90.

FRANKFORT, October 4.—5-20s '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, October 4.—Rentes 72f 50c.

LIVERPOOL, October 4.—Cotton closed with upward tendency; middling upland 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn sold 38.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 4, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No 2 spring active and 2c lower, and closed with buyers at $1.18¾@1.19. This afternoon firmer at $1.18¾@1.19.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active, but closed ⅛c lower, at 46¾c. This afternoon quiet at 45¾c.

OATS—No 2 active and closed at 29½c.

RYE—No 2 easier and closed at 64¼c.

BARLEY—No 2 easier and closed at 58c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Active and closed at $13.00 for cash; $13.39 for January.

LARD—Stronger; 9¾c for cash; 9¾c all year.

MEATS—Packed shoulders 7c; short rib sides 9¾c.

HOGS—10@15c lower; $4.30@4.60.

CATTLE—Dull, at $2.50@4.75.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 4,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Hogs, 5,000 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Cotton advanced; middling upland 18¾c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6.50@6.90; common to good extra western $6.95@7.30; good to choice $7.35@7.75; white western extra $7.75@8.15; St. Louis $7.35@9.25. Rye flour and corn meal firm. Whisky quiet; $1. Wheat dull; declined; spring No 2 $1.55@1.58; No 2 spring to arrive $1.56; winter red western $1.61@1.64. Rye scarce and firm; western 87½c. Barley dull; western 97½c. Malt quiet; Canada $1.28. Corn dull; declined; western mixed in store 52c; afloat 76¾c; yellow 77c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 54@56c. Hay steady; shipping $1.05@1.15; retail $1.30@1.55. Hops firm; 35c for 1871; 20@30c for '70; 20@30c for '69; 8@12c for '68. Leather firm; Quercitron 24@25c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 38c; unwashed 50@52c; pulled 34@63c. Coffee firm at 15¾@16¾c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾; Cuba, 9@ 9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 14¾c; refined 24c. Pork declined; mess sellers $12.15; prime pork, $10.00@10.25; prime mess $11.00@11.37½; last half of October $13 62. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm; sellers 9c; long ribs 7½c; short ear last half December and first half January 8¾c. Lard easier; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾@10¼c; kettle dried October to January 10 @10¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LATEST—Flour dull; $7.10@7.40—shipping extra. Wheat dull; spring No 2 $1.55@1.56; winter, red western $1.60@1.64; amber Michigan $1.63@ $1.68; white western $1.68@1.74. Rye firm; western 97½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Lard heavy; prime steam 10¼c. Eggs 26@28c.

Metals—Copper nominal; pig iron firm at 34@42½c. Iron: Scotch pig firm at $33@38; Iron: U. S. firm at $35@38; bar firm at $58; Russia sheet scarce and firm at 19@20c. Lead dull; domestic sales, Fairbanks, B & Co; 24 pallis tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 10 bbls beer, John Kessler; 24 bdls p wire, Park & Co; 20 bbls flour, Wm France; 171 bgs feed, J W Thursby; 160 do oats, W G Miller; 1 car stone, J & L L Knox; 3 pkgs bacon, 1 do lard, F Sellers & Co; 10 bbls apples, Thos Miller; 25 do do, Jarvis, B & Co; 4 cs tops, S Hare & Son; 6 pkgs cigars, A S Gilmore; 10 do lard, S S Marvin & Co; 10 bbls apples, John Herbert; lot stoves, J W Chambers; 58 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 bbl apples, 1 do quinces, V. Vogt, M & Co.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—The YORK AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 4.—2 cars rye, 1 do barley, C C Small; 1 do do, W J Meek; 2 do barley, Pier, Dalzell & Co; 50 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 4 bales hay, J & W Fairley; 2 cars hay, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 5 bbls apples, Shomaker & Co; 11 do do, G Vangorder; 50 do do, Lea & Son & Co; 12 do do, Woodworth & D; 62 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car staves, R Lucas; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 268 machines, W Sumner & Co; 50 bbls whisky, S McCrickert & Co; 1 car ore, Bryan & C; 56 hides, Junker, D & Co; 42 bxs cheese, J H Strickland; 1 car hay, H Allerton; 6 bxs wine, Little & M; 1 car lumber, Thos Campbell; 20 doz brooms, Dilworth, H & Co; 30 W Millar & Co; 14 hides, W Fiaccus & Son; 1 car lumber, H Graves & Co; 200 boxes cheese, N J Braden; 20 do do, Woodworth & D; 1 car bungs, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 car c ware, Hare Bro; 1 do do, McWhinney & Co; 25 bbls flour, J Porterfield.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 4.—25 bxs wood in shape, Head & Metzger; 6 do do, Dilworth, D W Hunt-sman; 2 casks s iron, Jones & Laugh in; 5 bxs wood in shape, D W Huntsman; 50 drums tobacco, John Fullerton & Son; 6 bbls oil, Diamond Ink Co; 2 bxs c ware, C A Rankin; 1 car e corn, Schnelback & Hyle; lot rye and corn in sks, W H Graff & Co; 167 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 6 bales cotton, I Dickey & Co; 20 bbls d peaches, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 lounge, S N Little; 12 bbls vinegar, Seghmyer & V; 6 bbls twine, A Wilson; 1 car steel wings, Singer, Nimick & Co; 100 oil bbls, Union Refining Co; 9 tons pig iron, Loomis & Colland; 1 car bulk oats, W H Graff & Co; 15 bbls whisky, Fred Evert; 5 do do, H W Beaumont; 5 do do, Weiler & Bro.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 4.—2 cars metal, Spang, C & Co; 3 do do, Graff, B & Co; 1 car f seed, M S Burdam; 42 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 8 pkgs tobacco, A W Fleming; 4 do do, R & J H Hilton; 1 car lumber, W Peeples; 19 bbls apples, John Herbert; 172 galls s ware, C Gliss; 1 car oats, I do corn, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 1 do ore, Zug & Co; 2 do do, James Wood & Son; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 170 blooms, Graff, B & Co; 180 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car shingles, A B Hill; 1 do d, Heath & Spear; 1 car lumber, A S Wilson; 70 bxs corn, Reymer Bro; 1368 do do, Jesse H Lippincott; 100 do do, A & C Madeira; 6 do do, scales, Fairbanks, B & Co; 24 pallis tobacco, Arnsthal & Son; 10 bbls beer, John Kessler; 24 bdls p wire, Park & Co; 20 bbls flour, Wm France; 171 bgs feed, J W Thursby; 160 do oats, W G Miller; 1 car stone, J & L L Knox; 3 pkgs bacon, 1 do lard, F Sellers & Co; 10 bbls apples, Thos Miller; 25 do do, Jarvis, B & Co; 4 cs tops, S Hare & Son; 6 pkgs cigars, A S Gilmore; 10 do lard, S S Marvin & Co; 10 bbls apples, John Herbert; lot stoves, J W Chambers; 58 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 bbl apples, 1 do quinces, V. Vogt, M & Co.

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HOME NEWS.

ripartite Bridge.—Subscriptions to the cap- stock of the Tripartite Bridge Company still coming in; yesterday about forty thou- d dollars was taken. Capitalists seem consider it a reliable and excellent invest- nt.

We bespeak the attention of those wanting up homes, or wishing to invest in real es- e, to the advertisement of the Improve- nt Trust Company, in another page. It is necessary for us to dwell on the advan- ges offered in this sale, as the advertise- nt explains itself so fully that none need ubt. All who want lots will be on hands, such opportunities are seldom offered.

Prof. B. C. Jilson was formally inaugurated Principal of the High School yesterday. e was introduced to the faculty by Prof. ickey, principal of Allegheny, who made a neat d complimentary speech to which Prof. Jilson appropriately responded. Short ad- esses were also made by Profs. Woods, Han- oft, Crenshaw, Merrick and Messrs. Craig d Dr. McCook. We regret our inability to ublish the excellent remarks of the proceed- gs furnished us, but our limited space for- ds it this morning.

The event of the season in the carpet trade ill be the opening of McFarland & Collins w sales room on first floor of the building ey have occupied for the past ten years, 71 nd 73 Fifth avenue. The rooms are not ready open this month as was announced, but the ew goods purchased to fill it have arrived,and re being opened for exhibition up stairs as fast as they come in. Being crowded for oom this week the firm offer barains, in oth new and old goods, and we would ad- hese friends to call upon them at once in he old sales room on second floor. The new oom will be opened next week.

Still They Come.

Yesterday the third arrival of new fall goods was received at the Merchant Tailoring Es- ablishment of James Gallagher, No. 10 Sixth treet. They comprise some of the hand- omest pieces of cloth that have been brought o the city this season. Mr. Muhlenbring, ho is so well and so favorably known in our city as one of the champion cutters, is still onnected with the establishment. For a heat fitting, handsome looking suit, overcoat or anything in their line of business there is no house in this city that can suit you better or sell at more reasonable terms.

Sad Case of Drowning.

A little girl, named Margaret Keyes, residing with her parents at Sawmill Run, was drowned under circumstances of a most dis- tressing nature, in the river, near her home, on Tuesday evening. She was missed from home, shortly after supper, and when she had been for some time absent, fears that she had been drowned were entertained and a search was instituted. Yesterday morning her body was found in the river. Her father is a watch- man of some kind, and in his search it is supposed that she followed him out on to them in the evening, unobserved, and fell over- board. The child was about eleven years of age.

Prof. Benjamin Jilson,

It appears by the proceedings of the Central Board of Education, as published in our Wednesday's issue, that Prof. Jilson was elected Principal of the High School in place of the late lamented Prof. Bingham.

The Board could not perhaps have chosen one more likely than Prof. Jilson to fill the full measure of the responsible position. He is a gentleman of large experience in our higest seminaries as an educator, erudite, learned, and withal a thorough, high toned gen- tleman. His preferment was every way judici- ous and wise on the part of the Directory. The school in his hands will be made a public blessing.

Will be Ready To-morrow

The October number of *The Peoples Monthly* will be for sale at all the news depots to-morrow. It will be the best yet out, abounding with first class illustrations and original reading matter. Among other at- tractions, there will be a full-page, illustrated and finishing poem by Harley T. Campbell, styled "That baby in Tuscaloo" a full-page interior view of the Allegheny Observatory; a beautiful illustration of the North Common Humboldt monument and several other fine cuts. We are glad to know that this cheery and wholesome monthly is rapidly working its way to popular favor. It begins to be regu- larly looked for and inquired about, and is be- ing rapidly introduced in family circles. It is conducted with spirit and judgment, and we trust will receive a most generous and gen- eral support.

To-Night The Escaped Nun.

The well-known and accomplished Miss Edith O'Gorman has arrived in the city, and will deliver her startling and original lecture on "Life in a Convent," at Library Hall, this (Thursday) evening. She was conined at St. Joseph's Convent, Hudson City, New Jersey. She is young, prepossessing in appearance, is young, sprightly and smart; and a fine elo- cutionist, one of the best now in the lecture field. Miss O'Gorman's descriptive revela- tions that will startle the public. She has had a personal experience of the *most thrilling character*, and tells her story in a most grip- ping late. She has great talent and power as a speaker, and has created a great sensation in the various cities and towns she has already draws out the very best class of society. We can only urge our readers to attend and hear for themselves, and feel sure that all lovers parents are powerful and convincing. She will be sure to have a crowded house in Pitts- burgh. See advertisement in amusement col- umn.

Letters Held for Postage.

Apple, Miss Lizzie G., Easton, Pa., 3c.
Collins, Wm. F., Washington, D. C., 3c.
Connor, Thos., Sunnyside, Pa., 3c.
Cowan, John, Brown's Run, Pa., 1c.
Doak, Miss Mattie E., Stebano, Pa., 2c.
Dunnesin, Wm. L., Wilkins P. O., Pa., 3c.
Foos, Henry H., New Orleans, La., 1c.
Holmes, D. E., Cincinnati, O., 3c.
Hook & Co., S. F., Baltimore, Md., 3c.
Henriel & Sons, Miss Caroline, Pa., 3c.
Kline, E. C., McKeesport, Pa., 3c.
Pechheimer & Karpeles, Cincinnati, O., 3c.
Pfirrey, W. F., Hollidaysburg, Pa., 3c.
Prestley, James, Moorehead P. O., Pa., 3c.
Queen, Frank, New York, N. Y., 3c.
Rambo, *Register*, Youngstown, O., 3c.
Spencer, Samuel W., Allegheny city, Pa., 3c.
Sanning, Theodore, Cincinnati, O., 3c.
Schwan, Theodore, Cincinnati, O., 3c.
Schwan, H., Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.
Schooley, J. D., Braddock's Fields, Pa., 3c.
Parker, Mister Augustus, Boston, Mass., 3c.
Wonderling & Taney, Shanandale, Pa., 3c.
Wilhelm, John, Connellsville, Pa., 3c.
Wood, S. A., Brownsville, Pa., 2c.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Ours" had its third presentation last evening, on which occasion the audience was somewhat larger than those of the two previous evenings. The house, however, was not crowded. We cannot understand why this excellent comedy, presented, as it is, in a manner so highly at- tractive, does not meet with greater favor on the part of our theatre goers, that is that the people know little about the piece, and hence do not know what a rich treat they are missing. "Ours" is decidedly the best thing in the comedy line that has yet been presented here, not because of its merits as a play—which are many—but more particularly on account of the manner of its presentation; the appropriateness and beauty of its scenic accessories; the strong cast for the prominent characters; and because the eminent actor, Mr. Adams, has a good part—one which affords him ample abundant opportunity to display his great power in comedy. Then, the astonishing pro- fusion of bright, witty lines in which Young and the grand music of the Great Western Band, add greatly to the interest of the enter- tainment. "Ours" will be given

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The thrill- ing sensation of "Red Hand" was again pre- sented last evening on the occasion of the first and second occasions of its production here, was received by the audience with every demon- stration of pleasure. The acting of Miss Rushton, although good, is not the chief at- traction. The interest of the performance consists more in its startling situations and the magnificent scenery with which it is mounted. "Red Hand" is eminently deserv- ing of success, and it will no doubt receive it. The piece will be repeated this evening.

BREVITIES.

THE small-pox is abating.

BUSINESS was almost entirely suspended yesterday.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL looked gay yesterday. Col. Barr knows how to do it.

THE Bizzin-Coulter crew have issued an- other challenge to the Ward brothers.

THE Lincoln Club's first appearance on the streets yesterday made quite a sensation.

HON. B. W. MORGAN was on the streets yesterday and congratulated on his recovery by his friends.

THE *Post* is going to sue Trinity church for stealing their trade mark. It was certainly a "foul" trick.

WEARING plug hats on procession days is a very bad custom, for in the jam they are sure to get crushed.

YESTERDAY, the weather cock of Trinity church took its position on the top of the late- ly finished spire.

THE cigar store of R. J. Farrel on Grant street was robbed of $75 worth of goods early yesterday morning.

JEHN BEATTY, a brakeman on the P. F. W. & C. R. had his knee smashed at the Outer Depot in Allegheny, yesterday noon, under a car.

THE President's good right arm, it is esti- mated, was rather sore last night. There is a fortune in store for the man who invents a patent hand shaker.

FULLY five hundred ladies visited the Lin- coln Club parlors yesterday. They all marvel- led that men had such good taste in selecting carpets, curtains and furniture.

TOM DAVIS did the honors at the Presi- dent's reception last evening. Those he didn't know about, there were few, can be num- ber, were called Jones and Smith.

PRESIDENT GRANT was very anxious last evening to know if the small-pox was bad in the city, and if those who had died lately, would be allowed to take part in the re- ception.

SEVERAL OLD GENTLEMEN who pay no *In- ternal Revenue* fee took Tom Davis by the hand last night and hoped he and his wife, and children would live long, and hoped that he would be re-elected President.

AMONG the decorations at the Monongahela House yesterday was the old silk flag present- ed in 1861, to Gen. J. S. Negley by W. M. Pear- son, Esq., of London, England, brother of Gen. A. L. Pearson, and which was carried untorn all through the war.

OUR energetic friend Major Thomas H. Phelps can now take a rest. He has worked like a beaver during the week in doing his part to make the Grant ovation a success, and de- serves much credit for his management of the many details entrusted to him.

THE people of New Brighton have worked themselves into perfect frenzy of excitement over the recent murder of Grant in that place. It culminated about 3 o'clock Tuesday morn- ing by the burning, by a mob, of the house at which the tragedy had been committed, the headquarters of a regular band of burglars.

NIGHT HAWK CLASS at the meeting in Alle- gheny, Dr. Meier was instructed in his re- marks, by cries from members of the "Na- tional Society" of "How about Dilworth?" &c., The Dr. stopped in his address and chal- lenged any one to say that he did not think Mr. Dilworth had been all along honestly en- deavoring, only to enforce the law. The chal- lenge he repeated, but no one present took occasion to accept it; neither was there any, though again said, concerning Mr. Dilworth, during the address.

Table Linens.

Special Bargains in these at the *Great Dry Goods Store* of

McKEE, MURPHY & CO.

Duff's College.—Evening classes now open.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

Rev. John A. Gray's Trial.

EIGHTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court reassembled at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock, Dr. Dempsey presiding, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Danks.

A FEMALE WITNESS CALLED.

Mr. White said he desired to examine a female witness who would not come into the room to give her testimony before any company of men, save those directly interested. She also desired that her name be not published.

Counsel for the defense agreed to these pro- visions, and all the gentlemen left the room, except the Committee, counsel, accused, and the official reporters.

Miss — was then brought in, and proceed- ed to give her testimony.

SOMETHING ABOUT ANNIE LITTELL.

My name is — ; am living at the College; have been living there for three years; I know Annie Littell; she worked in the dining room with me; she was there when I went back the second time—that was in December and Jan- uary about two years ago; she left there about the 3d of June, 1870; she roomed with me the second time—that was in the same room Mr. Gray made the motion; it was after Annie Littell had joined his church; from where I stood I could plainly see Mr. Gray taking the sign; the stairs run to the right; the stairs do not go up a front hall but up a side hall.

Q.—Now you say from the scullery window you can distinctly see the stairs that go up the side hall? A.—Yes, sir; I could distinct- ly see the stairs; from the scullery room win- dow I could not see whether there were per- sons on the stairs; I couldn't see if there were any persons in the side hall.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Gray touch his hat to any female member of his congregation? A.—No, sir; I never noticed at all, only that special time; I'm not able to give any date to the second time I roomed under Mr. Gray; it must have been two or three weeks after. No one was with me when I was sitting at the chapel sign; Annie was to perform some down with Mr. Gray that night, but Dr. Pershing was in the office.

Q.—In narrating what you saw on this occa- sion to Dr. Pershing did you not tell him teat it was just after he and Mr. Gray had come down together from chapel? A.—I told Dr. Pershing was in the office. I didn't tell him they both came down together. When Mr. Gray spoke to me I was standing by the vestibule at the top of the steps just by the door. Mr. Gray was standing in the front hall about a yard from the vestibule door; when I looked out in the direction of the office door; I stepped to the left side of the doorway as he passed; I saw him and Annie standing at the foot of the up- per part of the door—the door towards Penn street. Mr. Gray used his right hand; he was standing sideways to me; I could only see his face at the time; from where I stood I could not see Annie standing in the door, but I went to right to see her coming out; the motion was no sooner made than I went in. Mr. Gray was by this time in the office or going in.

By Mr. Lemmon.—Are you sure it was Mr. Gray who threw the kiss? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Again, could you be if you could not see her standing in the dining-room door. A.—I went right in the moment Mr. Gray had thrown the kiss, and Annie was still standing in the door.

Q.—But might not Annie have come into the door and not been there when made, and be- fore you saw her there? A.—Can I tell what she said?

Mr. Hopkins—"No, no."

Witness—I did'at see her; I no sooner got in the hall than she closed the door in my face.

Q.—May not this motion have been made to Dr. Pershing, or to some one in the side hall or on the stairs? A.—No sir; Dr. Pershing's back to towards Mr. Gray.

Q.—From where you stood in the vestibule could you see Dr. Pershing? A.—He was'nt in his office; he was in the hall doing something at the table close to the wall.

Q.—Did you not state a few minutes since that Dr. Pershing was in the office at the time. A.—Yes, sir. I did; but as he (Mr. Gray) was coming in the front door, Doctor Pershing was coming out of his office door.

Q.—Did you have a quarrel with Annie Lit- tell? A.—No, sir; I have had a few words, but never had a quarrel.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Q.—When were you talking with Dr. Persh- ing about this case? A.—During the time of the Fair last winter. He didn't ask me; I told him. I've had no talk since with him about it.

Q. (by Mr. Hopkins)—With whom have you talked about it since? A.—I talked about it to Dr. Coffey.

Objection made and question ruled out.

Witness continued: I was some time be- fore she left the College that I saw this. One Sunday evening after preaching I was on the chapel steps in front of the door, and I saw Annie Littell coming from the Church, and then I went down to the front entrance; she passed in and I stood inside of the outer door room door. Directly Mr. Gray came down. He went in at the front door, and I stood aside, and I saw him

THROW A KISS TO ANNIE LITTELL.

Then he passed on into the office; then I went in; Annie was still standing at the din- ing room door.

Q.—Now state what you saw Annie Littell have in her possession when you saw her at her mother's house?

Mr. Hopkins objected.

Mr. White contended that he had a right to prove the possession of these things—a daguerreotype of Mrs. Gray, a ring of hers, dresses, &c. He was entitled to have these facts in evidence.

Mr. Hopkins had no objection, if the prose- cution would prove Mr. Gray gave her these things; they might have been stolen, or got- ten in any way outside of being given.

Dr. Dempsey ruled the question out as im- proper unless it was to be followed by evi- dence proving that Mr. Gray gave her the goods.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I am a servant girl at the Female College; I fix the date of 3d June as the time when Annie left the College, because it was short- ly before school closed. School finished on the 22d. I made a mistake—it was the 23d when she left; I am a member of the Cath- olic church. I can't tell the time when Mr. Gray made the motion; it was after Annie Littell had joined his church; from where I stood I could plainly see Mr. Gray taking the sign; the stairs run to the right; the stairs do not go up a front hall but up a side hall.

Q.—Now you say from the scullery window you can distinctly see the stairs that go up the side hall? A.—Yes, sir; I could distinct- ly see the stairs; from the scullery room win- dow I could not see whether there were per- sons on the stairs; I couldn't see if there were any persons in the side hall.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. Gray touch his hat to any female member of his congregation? A.—No, sir; I never noticed at all, only that special time; I'm not able to give any date to the second time I roomed under Mr. Gray; it must have been two or three weeks after. No one was with me when I was sitting at the chapel sign; Annie was to perform some down with Mr. Gray that night, but Dr. Pershing was in the office.

Q.—In narrating what you saw on this occa- sion to Dr. Pershing did you not tell him teat it was just after he and Mr. Gray had come down together from chapel? A.—I told Dr. Pershing was in the office. I didn't tell him they both came down together. When Mr. Gray spoke to me I was standing by the vestibule at the top of the steps just by the door. Mr. Gray was standing in the front hall about a yard from the vestibule door; when I looked out in the direction of the office door; I stepped to the left side of the doorway as he passed; I saw him and Annie standing at the foot of the up- per part of the door—the door towards Penn street. Mr. Gray used his right hand; he was standing sideways to me; I could only see his face at the time; from where I stood I could not see Annie standing in the door, but I went to right to see her coming out; the motion was no sooner made than I went in. Mr. Gray was by this time in the office or going in.

By Mr. Lemmon.—Are you sure it was thrown by Mr. Gray to Annie Littell. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Again, could you be if you could not see her standing in the dining-room door. A.—I went right in the moment Mr. Gray had thrown the kiss, and Annie was still standing in the door.

Q.—But might not Annie have come into the door and not been there when made, and be- fore you saw her there? A.—Can I tell what she said?

Mr. Hopkins—"No, no."

Witness—I did'at see her; I no sooner got in the hall than she closed the door in my face.

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Q. (by Mr. Hopkins)—With whom have you talked about it since? A.—I talked about it to Dr. Coffey.

Q. (by Mr. Hopkins)—Did he come to see you or you go to see him (Coffey)? A.—I went to see him.

Q. (by Mr. Hamilton, of the Committee)—W as Dr. Pershing the first one you talked to about it? To whom did you first mention it? A.—The matron of the college was the first. I told Dr. Pershing, but he said nothing and did'nt interfere.

The testimony was then read to the witness and signed.

THE "TOUCHINGS" WERE then let in.

Mr. Joseph Horne was the next witness called on the part of the complainants.

FURTHER OF THE ALLEGED INTIMACY.

Am of the firm of Joseph Horne & Co.; Mr. Fred. A. March came to the city early in the spring of 1869, either late in March or early in April according to my recollection; he left about the last of January, 1871; he was at my establishment about a year and a half—eighteen or twenty months; Rev. Mr. Gray recommended him to me; he (Gray) came to my office and said there was a young man in the city from Ot- tawa, Illinois, whom he had known for some time, and that if we needed any help he (Gray) thought he would be a valuable man to us. I told him he could bring him around and we would see him. I inquired of him as to his character, and he said he was a young man of good habits and character. [I of course made these inquiries of Brother Gray.] He said that he could bring me other recommenda- tions if I wanted them; I replied that if he endorsed him that was all the recommenda- tion we wanted. I ought to say here that we always inquire particularly as to habits and character, when employing a new man; his ability we judge for ourselves; that I think is the substance of the conversation I had with Mr. Gray at that time; next time I saw Mr. March, I think I had never spoken to Mr. March at that time; may have seen him; think I knew him by sight; in a day or two March came around; my impression is that Mr. Gray came with him and introduced him; Mr. Gray call- ed at the store occasionally; a new man; his while he was there; I would sometimes meet Mr. Gray upstairs inquiring for Mr. March; my impression was that during all the time Mr. March was with us, he and Mr. Gray were good friends; I met Mr. March once at Mr. Gray's house; remember once that Mr. Gray asked me to let Mr. March go to his house to write some letters and attend to correspond- ence for him, as he was unwell; this was, I think, in the fall of 1870; I heard nothing of the Fourth avenue affair until after the trus- tees' meeting; I was not called upon; I have stated that he had no knowledge of any im- proper intimacy of March and Annie Littell. Mr. Gray made the statement in pres- ence of all the parties.

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It was in substance that an improper inti- macy had existed since Annie Littell, which had continued until this time. That she had been in in the habit of visiting the room in Fourth avenue, frequently in the night time, and had come for that purpose on the evening of May 20th, but finding Mr. Gray and his brother-in-law in the room, when she got there, she waited for several hours in an adjoining room in the hope that she could get into March's room; but they remained so long that she finally left before they did. My re- collection is that Mr. Gray did not say his brother-in-law was in the room, but the im- pression was conveyed to my mind because he said he did not want to take him to his house, as he didn't want Mrs. — to see him. Intoxication wasn't mentioned. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Gray said he stayed until about midnight; I am certain he did not state where his brother-in-law went; satisfied that question was not asked.

Cross-examined—My best recollection is that he said he went to meet his brother-in- law; nothing said about how he (brother-in- law) got there.

Q.—Do you remember whether March in his statement said Annie Littell was with Mr. Gray and his brother-in-law in his room on the night of May 20th, or whether he did not say? A.—He said he went to his door and heard voices inside and turned into the adjoining room? A.—I understood her to state they were in the room; I do not, as to the fact whether she knew who they were.

Q.—Was not the explanation of Mr. Gray's visit to March's room on the night of the 20th of May? A.—I think the explanations were mainly confined to that evening, ex- cept as to the general explanation of his visits.

MR. GRAY IDENTIFIED.

Q.—Did not Toy and Fredrick express a doubt as to the identity of Mr. Gray on the evening of May 13th? A.—I think they were rather positive of his identity on the 13th as well as on the 20th.

Q.—Can you state the substance of that affi- davit of Annie Littell's.

Mr. White said the original affidavit was in possession of the defense. It was the best evidence.

The question was not pressed.

Witness continuing.—Annie Littell was not at the office that night; nothing but the affi- davit would induce me to change my sentiment. Toy and Frederick alleged other visits more than the two named. I consented to the meeting at my residence in the house of Mr. Moreland, who said he thought he could con- vince me that the accusations against Mr. Gray were groundless. Present Toy and Fred- ck were wrong in accusing him. It was not a meeting to settle, but to exhibit the facts and to show me there ought not to be a commit- cution. I had not then determined there would be a prosecution.

Q.—By Mr. White—Do you know whether previous to Toy and Frederick calling upon you, Mr. Moreland as the attorney of Mr. Gray had called upon them or either of them, and threatened them with a prosecution for slan- dering Mr. Gray. A.—I do know from the statement made to me by Mr. Toy and Fred- rick and by Mr. Moreland that such a threat had been made, and that is the reason they wished to employ me.—A threat to

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The testimony was read to the witness and approved.

NIGHT SCENE ON WYLIE AVENUE.

Wm. Little, one of the complainants, was the next witness.—I am one of the complain- ants in this case; was in Mr. March's room returning home at a late hour of the night, about or after twelve o'clock. On Wylie street, above Washington, met two or three, one of whom was Mr. John A. Gray; the other I did not know at that time, but a consider- able time after wards he was pointed out to me as Frederick A. March. I was very much surprised at meeting Mr. Gray at that late hour of the night. When I came up I first saluted him; he did not appear to recognize me, and I was surprised that he did not do so. When I spoke to him he turned around his head as if to see who I was, and muttered something, I don't know what. I then saw that there was something wrong with him, and made up my mind that he was under the influence of liquor. I then went home.

I am one of the Trustees. I took the state- ment of Robert M. Toy, that was taken be- fore the Committee. I took it in my capacity of Notary Public. I have custody of the state- ment of Robert M. Toy. I have had very lit- tle experience in taking depositions and let- ter Toy has his own story without being particular about it. My impression is that I did not write down everything he said be- cause I was unable to suppose that all the general facts were all that was needed. Hook shown witness. This is the minute book of the Board of Trustees.

Objected to by Mr. Hopkins because writ- tess was not the Secretary.

Objection sustained.

Objection sustained.

NO TESTIMONY BEFORE THE BOARD.

Witness continuing—No testimony was sub- mitted to the Board of Trustees in reference to the Fourth avenue matter.

Q.—When did you first hear of the Fourth avenue affair. A.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, on February 3, 1871, my recollections is that during the Sabbaths that Mr. Gray was at Fayette Springs, in 1870, that he filled the pulpit of Christ Church—from July 3th to August 13th, with but one excep- tion. I think that he generally came down on Saturday morning, he may have come at other times: I was present at the Third Quarterly Conference of his second year, it was sometime past the middle of the month, latter part of January. There is no record on the minutes of that meeting. Mr. Gray was not at the meeting.

Q.—Did any person present know where Mr. Gray was at that time, or state where he was.

Mr. Hopkins objected. Mr. Gray was not at his Quarterly Conference, and no one knew where he was.

Mr. Hopkins said that the question was hardly admissible.

The defense admitted that he was at Buf- falo.

Mr. White did'nt want the admission. He wanted to prove it as a mysterious fact that he was so suddenly absent without his board knowing anything about it, on the same day March left his situation.

Mr. Hopkins contended it had nothing to do with the charges, his absence would be ex- plained in time clearly. He then withdrew the objection for the reason that it would give the defense a clear opportunity to ex- plain this absence. When the Quarterly Confe'rence met, Mr. Gray was not present. Mr. E. Wells went to his house and when he returned reported that Mr. Gray was at home and that the house was locked up; Mr. Can- field then said he thought he was at Buffalo.

Adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

There were not more than twenty persons, counting all the reporters, present when the session began. It was opened with prayer by the Rev. I. A. Pearce, pastor of Christ Church.

Mr. Little was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Hopkins—I did not in writing Mr. Toy's statement put down anything that he didn't say; I put down everything that he said; I think it was Saturday, because I always knew when he was to preach on Sunday and I think I found out on Saturday to see him; he could not say with certainty that it was Saturday. I wasn't watching him; it might have been Friday; I am positive I put down in the record all he said; it is not written down in that statement (which had been shown witness.) I don't think I ever saw him in town except on Saturday while he was at Fayette Springs, *I believed* so because Mr. Gray passed my office for the week ending February 18th, 1871, that was my first appearance on pay-roll for 1870, had no pay-roll for 1869; so can't fix the precise date when he came to settle; he came early in the summer of '69; can't say positively.

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